

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 32.

VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1901.

NO. 150.

Misty Vision

COMES WITH ADVANCING YEARS, BUT



Can be Cleared by Properly Fitting Glasses

Improper Fitting Glasses will eventually do more harm than good. When we fit glasses we guarantee them. Have our Optician test your eyes. Remember EYES TESTED FREE.

Challoner & Mitchell

Butter

New California Grass Butter Fresh Every Steamer

40c.

Large Brick.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO., CASH GROCERS

"THE BEST ON EARTH"

IS A

Hanan Shoe

Opened to-day, 8 Cases of these celebrated High Grade American Shoes; Ladies' and Gents', in all widths and sizes.

SHOE EMPORIUM,

(Late Brinkley's)

Corner Government and Johnson Sts.

SPRING

The Trade are invited to call and inspect our many and varied lines of Spring Goods, which we offer at prices that cannot be beaten.

J. Piercy & Co.,

VICTORIA, B. C. WHOLESALE DRYGOODS

WALL PAPER SALE

Balance of last year's papers are selling at TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR FIFTY TRADING STAMPS on the Dollar. This is an opportunity to buy good papers at exceptionally low prices, for we MUST clear out all old stock to make shelf room for new goods, of which we have an immense stock, all at low prices.

J. W. MELLOR, 76 AND 78 FORT STREET, ABOVE DOUGLAS STREET.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LD

Poultry Netting, Garden Tools, Bone Mills, Lawn Mowers, Garden Barrows, Paints and Oils.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LD.

61 Yates Street, Victoria.

TO LET, THE STORE

On Fort and Douglas Streets, lately known as the Royal Saloon. Apply

The B.C. Land and Investment Agency, 49 GOVERNMENT STREET.

V. V. & E. RAILWAY

WITH FERRY CONNECTION TO VICTORIA, will surely be built, and as a result property will advance. We have several special bargains for sale in residences and lots. Call and see us before buying.

If you are thinking of putting some insurance on your life, house or furniture, we represent the best companies.

For sale, very cheap, 1 Gold-Separated, Moore's patent.

To let, 1 suite of offices, 1st floor, and 1 store or office, ground floor, in MacGregor Block.

P. G. MACGREGOR & CO., Office, No. 2 View St., Opposite Driford.

Wanted Purchasers for Several Bargains

We have for sale in RESIDENCES and BUILDING LOTS, which we offer on EASY TERMS. \$150,000 TO LOAN on mortgage at lowest rates of interest.

A share of your Fire Insurance is solicited for the old reliable Phoenix of Hartford, for which we are the general agents.

Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere. We can save you money.

P. G. RICHARDS, Manager, Vict. Real Est. & Ins. Co., Ltd. Corner Office of the MacGregor Block, Opposite Driford Hotel.

LEE & FRASER, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

Spring Bargains

2 ACRES on Quadra street, nearly all cleared, good well and pump, 6 roomed house, barn, stable, etc., etc., \$1,200; or will trade for city property.

32 ACRES near Cobble Hill, all good land, 15 acres cleared and fenced, 4 roomed house, barn, stable, etc., etc., \$1,200; or will trade for city property.

JAMES BAY, 5 roomed cottage, in first-class repair, hot and cold water, bath, etc., etc., large lot, \$1,500.

JAMES BAY, nice cottage and 1/2 lot, for \$1,200; cheap.

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

9 and 11 Frounce Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

Fire Insurance

Agents for THE SCOTTISH UNION & NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., THE ATLANTIC ASSURANCE CO.

Houses and Lots For Sale

In all parts of the city, and farms and farming lands for sale in the country.

A. W. MORE & CO., LTD., 60 Government St., Next Bank of Montreal.

UNEQUALLED FOR BREAKFAST

TRADE MARK

B&K

REGISTERED

ROLLED OATS

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

J. & J. Taylor's FIRE PROOF SAFES

And Vault Doors.

J. BARNESLEY & CO., Agents, Government St. Corner and Ammunition

VICTORIA JUNK AGENCY

Highest prices paid for old copper, brass, steel, lead, iron, rubber, rope, canvas, sacks, etc. Blacksmiths and Plumbers' scraps a specialty. Parties waited upon at shop or residence.

H. Aaronsen, Agent, 80 STORE ST., VICTORIA, B.C.



CHOICE OLD GAELIC WHISKY

(8 YEARS OLD) In CASK and BOTTLE.

FROM The Stirling Bonding Coy., STIRLING, SCOTLAND, N.B.

ASK FOR "GAELIC" at your Wine Merchants.

Hudson's Bay Co., Agents.

A Comprehensive Stock

Of standard and desirable articles, all marked at quick-selling prices.

HASTIE'S FAIR, 77 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Beware of Packet Seeds.

JOHNSTON

DOES NO COMMISSION BUSINESS Buy Your

SEEDS

Out of bulk. Do not pay for gaudy lithographs.

Johnston's Seed Store, CITY MARKET.

TO LET—Large and well lighted rooms in the new building, 111 Government street, suitable for offices and sample rooms. Apply to John Barnard & Co.

CANADIAN NOTES

(Associated Press.)

Brookville, Ont., March 13.—Garrett, Dell and Gannon, the three young men implicated in the murder of Laurence J. Banks at Kemptonville, on March 7th, have been lodged in jail here to await trial before the spring assizes.

Toronto, March 13.—Two trains left this city for the Northwest yesterday afternoon, upon which were about four hundred settlers and tourists.

The Presbyterian century fund has reached the sum of \$1,500,000.

Navigation opened here yesterday by the arrival of the stone hooker Swallow from Fort Credit. Last year the first arrival was on April 3rd.

Ottawa, March 13.—Major Sam. Hughes, M. P., left today for Blackstock, Ont., to attend the funeral of his mother.

ALL HOPE ABANDONED.

Relatives and Friends of Benjamin Harrison Waiting for the End.

(Associated Press.)

Indianapolis, March 13.—All hope has been abandoned for the recovery of General Benjamin Harrison, former President of the United States, who was prostrated last Thursday by pneumonia and intercostal neuritis. Relatives and friends are now simply waiting for the end.

At no time within the past 48 hours have the physicians given hope to those whose vigil at the bedside has been so faithful. The most comfort that comes to the Harrison household is the assurance of the physicians that the General is not suffering.

Award of Arbitrators

Province of Nova Scotia Will Receive \$671,000 From Dominion Government.

Hon. C. Fitzpatrick Introduces Measures to Amend Franchise and Elections Acts.

List of Commissioners for the Census Districts of British Columbia.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, March 13.—The province of Nova Scotia has been awarded \$671,000 in the arbitration case between itself and the Dominion government, over the taking over of the Eastern Extension railway. When the Eastern Extension was taken over by the Dominion, the terms were said to be at the time forced upon the province and at a price far below its value. The matter was recently referred to arbitration, and the arbitrators have now awarded \$671,000 to the province. The arbitrators were Sir George Barron, Mr. F. B. Wade, K. C., and Mr. Barbeau, of Quebec.

To Amend Acts.

In the House today Hon. C. Fitzpatrick introduced acts to amend the Franchise Act and Dominion Elections Act. The Dominion Elections Act will provide for the changes, already mentioned, in the ballot, and also to make a certified cheque good as a deposit.

Census Commissioners.

The following are the names and addresses of commissioners for the census districts of British Columbia:

Burrard—R. L. Drury, chief, census officer; Frank Burnett and Harry Kwan, Van. cover; assistant commissioners, Rev. D. Jennings; Fort Essington; J. W. McFarlane, Athol; John Garvin, Vancouver.

New Westminster—W. W. Forrester, Vancouver; Charles Harding and J. P. Planta, Nanaimo.

City of Victoria—Wm. Dalby, Yale and Cariboo—Thomas Parker, Rossland, and C. B. Leroy, Vernon.

Skeena Riding—Assistant commissioner, A. B. Buckworth, Sandon.

Nelson Riding—Assistant commissioner, A. B. Buckworth, Ymir.

Hastard Riding—Assistant commissioner, Peter McCallum, Grand Forks.

Southeast Kootenay—Assistant commissioner, J. C. Green, Golden.

Yale and Cariboo—Chris. B. Lefroy, Vernon.

East Riding, Lillooet—Wm. Abel, H. L. Mile post.

West Riding, Lillooet—Assistant commissioner, A. E. Gibbs, Lillooet.

Cariboo—Assistant commissioner, A. T. Gray, Quesnel.

Revelstoke—Assistant commissioner, Alex. McKee, Revelstoke.

East Riding, Yale—Assistant commissioner, A. Leishman, Peachland.

West Riding, Yale—Assistant commissioner, Wm. Teague, Yale.

North Riding, Yale—Assistant commissioner, John H. Morrison, Kamloops.

The Miners' Strike.

On the recommendation of Ralph Smith, Mr. Brewster, labor commissioner in British Columbia, has been instructed by Hon. James Sutherland, acting minister of labor, to do all in his power to settle the strike of local miners on Vancouver Island.

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Recovered Treasure.

Yacht Has Returned From Trip to Island Off West of Africa.

(Associated Press.)

New York, March 13.—The yacht Kwai, net, of New York, has arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi river. The precious cargo, according to a special from Columbus, Ohio, to the Herald, is an iron chest containing treasure recovered on an island on the west coast of Africa. The treasure was buried there by pirates, and the secret of its hiding place was told to Mr. E. B. Campbell, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who organized the expedition. The expedition was gone a little over four months, and reached New Orleans in safety a week ago.

DREYFUS'S BOOK.

"Five Years of My Life," in Which He Describes Experiences in Prison.

(Associated Press.)

New York, March 13.—M. Dreyfus's book, "Five Years of My Life," is now in the market here, says a London dispatch to the Tribune, and the English publishers are competing heavily for it. It will be a single volume of about seventy thousand words, and will be printed simultaneously in France, Germany, England and America. It is described as temperate, but vividly written, with a quiet but effective style of his own terrible experience in prison and under trial.

HOUE'S STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES

MANUFACTURED BY B. HOUE & CO., QUEBEC

Are Better Than the Best.

BURNED ALIVE.

Fate of Negro Charged With Assaulting and Murdering a Farmer's Wife.

(Associated Press.)

Dallas, March 13.—A mob at Corsicana, Texas, today burned John Henderson, the negro charged with brutally assaulting and finally murdering Mrs. Younger, a farmer's wife, several days ago.

An immense crowd gathered at Corsicana and met a band of men who had taken Henderson from the officers of the law near Itaska during the night. He was dragged to a farm house near the scene of his crime and burned to death.

Henderson's death is described as having been much like that of a frightened beast.

Henderson was caught yesterday after a long chase. He had been hiding him from the Younger home, many miles back and forth, until he was finally run down near Itaska. The officers were quickly surrounded by friends of the Youngers, who had clung to the trail tenaciously day and night, and he was hurried to his death.

Found Hanging to a Tree.

Spelman, Ga., March 13.—The body of Sherman Harris, colored, was found today swinging from a tree six miles from here. He had been accused of killing Sidney King, a merchant, yesterday.

General Armistice

Pretoria Dispatch Says Dewet Has Been Summoned North by Botha.

(Associated Press.)

London, March 13.—It is understood that the British cabinet, at its meeting today, considered among other things the negotiations proceeding between Gen. Kitchener and Gen. Botha, and formulated instructions for Gen. Kitchener, which defined on broad lines the terms on which a peace settlement might be effected.

Summoned to Pretoria.

New York, March 13.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says: "Pending the arrival of Dewet, general armistice has been declared. Gen. Botha has been in conference with Gen. Kitchener and Sir Alfred Milner for several days, and all three desire to consult Dewet. Dewet is now hurrying north through the Orange River Colony in obedience to Botha's summons. He passed Brandfort last night. On his arrival a conference will be held near here. There is joy today in the hope that the last gun has been fired in the Boer war."

For Boer Families

Lisbon, March 13.—A hulk in the harbor here is being fitted out for the reception of the Boer families expected to arrive shortly in the waters on board Portuguese war ships from Lorenzo Marques, Delagoa Bay.

ENGINE BOILER EXPLODED.

The Engineer, Fireman and Brakeman Were Killed.

(Associated Press.)

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 13.—The boiler of engine No. 634, on the Lehigh Valley railroad, exploded this morning while the engine was pulling a coal train near Mud Run and three men were killed. They are Engineer Wilton Albert, Fireman Morgan Morris and Brakeman Robert McMillen, all of Pittston, Pa. The engine was passing through here yesterday along the bodies of the men. McMillen had been standing on the tender. The train was not affected and ran for some distance without the engine. All the men killed were married and leave families.

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HOUE'S STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES

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Athalmer Outrage

One Man in Custody in Connection With Wrecking of Chinese Shack.

Lead Question to Be Discussed by Nelson Board of Trade.

Committee Will Introduce a Resolution Favoring a Refinery in Canada.

(Associated Press.)

Nelson, March 13.—After waiting weeks, the provincial authorities have at last succeeded in securing one of the men wanted in connection with the dynamiting of Chinamen at Athalmer. This outrage occurred on the 5th of August last. Suspicion at once pointed to Herbert McKnight and Fred Compton, but as the Chinamen were not in the shack at the time when it was demolished, local sympathy was all on the side of the men suspected, and they had no difficulty in getting across the boundary line. McKnight recently put in an appearance at Golden, where he was arrested on Saturday. Lawyer O'Brien having been retained by the crown. The witnesses will be brought from the Windermere district by Constable Barnes of Fort Steele.

Chas. Plowman made the payment on the Fletcher group, situated near White-water, yesterday. The property is a valuable one, and as the other payments come due they will be met.

Mary and Geo. Goodrow, who for some time carried on an illicit whiskey business in the floating hotel, will be up in the court again on Thursday. This time Mary is charged with carrying a pistol and threatening to shoot W. G. Sawyer, of Crawford Bay. George Goodrow has a charge of assault to answer in connection with the same matter. The prisoners will come before E. A. Crease, S. M., at 3 o'clock on Thursday.

S. S. Fowler, M. E., has been appointed a director of the Imperial Development Syndicate to fill a vacancy in the board. Mr. Fowler is engineer of the London and British Columbia company.

Henry Roy, managing director of the London Consolidated Gold Mining Co., arrived in the city yesterday. He is here for the purpose of making arrangements with the C. P. R. to bring a quantity of ore from Kootenay Landing to the smelter. On Sunday a large consignment was brought in and a large quantity has been hauled down from the mine since then. Mr. Roy said the wagon road was getting bad, and that hauling would have to be suspended shortly.

The most important question that will come before the meeting of the board of trade this evening will be the lead question. The special committee detailed to report on it held a meeting on Monday evening, and also last evening to consider the matter. It is understood that they will introduce a resolution in favor of establishing a refinery in Canada for the treatment of lead bullion. It is also understood that the government will be memorialized to grant a bonus of a certain amount per ton on refined bullion. They will also suggest that the institution be built in the Kootenays on account of the latter's great supply of silver lead ore and coal and coke, and owing to the closeness of the Oriental trade. They believe there are sufficient smelters in British Columbia at present to warrant the erection of a refinery. They have estimated that the cost of the undertaking will not exceed \$200,000.

About 200 tons of concentrates were brought down from the Highland mine at Alsworth yesterday, and delivered to the smelter. The work at the mine is progressing steadily, and shipments are being made regularly.

TROUBLE NOT OVER.

(Associated Press.)

Madrid, March 13.—Official dispatches from Ripoll, province of Gerona, report a continuation of the agitation there. The new prefect of Barcelona left suddenly for his post.

Conflicts Feared.

Madrid, March 13.—Disorders have occurred in the town of Laramba, in Cordova province. A mob is parading the streets, carrying revolvers, knives and other arms and serious conflicts are feared.

BOY'S FEET CUT OFF.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, March 13.—A shocking accident occurred this morning at Revelstoke. Mrs. Verpoore, wife of an Italian miner of Nanaimo, passed through here yesterday for the East. She had three children, and this morning when the train left Revelstoke the eldest boy was missing. It appears that the boy had attempted to ride under the car and had fallen off, both feet being cut off. In this condition he crawled back to the station, a distance of a quarter of a mile. The boy will probably die.

MGR. CHAPPELLE'S SUCCESSOR.

(Associated Press.)

Manila, March 13.—Mgr. Chapelle, apostolic delegate to the Philippines, stated to the Associated Press today that he would not leave the Philippines until after the papal matters concerning the church and the American government should have been settled. The time required for this is not known. Mgr. Chapelle thinks the rumors that he will be succeeded by Archbishop Riordan are unfounded.



Campbell's Prescription Store

We keep the largest stock of Drugs and Toilet Articles in the province. Prescriptions promptly and carefully executed.

Punishing Chinese

Opposition to Proposal to Demand More Heads of Guilty Officials.

Over Two Hundred Natives Killed—British Troops Guard Railway Siding.

Pekin, March 12.—A general meeting of the foreign ministers was held this morning, and the reports of the committees were heard.

Regarding the punishment of the Chinese connected with the Boxers, there is strenuous opposition against demanding many more heads, but a list containing the names of ninety-six minor officials will be presented soon to Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, arguing that they be tried for complicity in the outrages and punished when found guilty in such a manner as the Chinese themselves see fit, except in the case of six men who the ministers think should be executed.

The report of the committee on the general principles on which indemnity claims should be considered was adopted. These claims, which are palpably unjust, will be disallowed.

Mr. Rockhill's proposition for daily meetings of the ministers will be followed as far as practicable. When any minister is unable to be present a meeting will not take place.

The report of the committee on the legation quarter defences will probably be considered to-morrow. Though the committee has declined to notify the Chinese owners of property confiscated the register of claims of the ministers probably will see that the amount involved, when just, is added to the total of the general indemnity.

The ministers will meet Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang soon to consider questions regarding public buildings and grounds.

Protest Against Agreement.
Shanghai, March 12.—The American British China associations have cabled to their respective institutions at Washington and London urging that protests be made against the Russian-Chinese Manchurian treaty, and it is understood that the Germans have taken similar action. It is said that Chang Chi Tung, viceroy of Hankow, will open treaty ports on the Yangtze River below Woo Chang.

Chinese Routed.
Berlin, March 12.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Count von Waldersee:

"Pekin, March 11.—In the fight west of Suifu Pass we had only one slightly wounded. The Chinese left 250 dead on the field. Our cavalry, with quick-firing guns, pursued the Chinese 20 miles. A battalion remains at Pen Ping and westward from the great wall to prevent a return of the Chinese troops. Official circles in Berlin declare that it is impossible to judge here exactly what leads to the Chinese activity around the great wall.

The statement that Russia insists upon China's signature to the Manchurian convention rests upon Chinese authority; but Germany has no reason to suppose such information, and the fact remains that the agreement has not yet been signed.

The statement current that 600 Russian marines with guns have been landed at Sama San Pho near Fu San, the terminus of the railway running through Corea, on the Strait of Corea, or Broughton strait, which adjoins the Strait of Corea, and with Krusenstern strait separates Corea from Japan is regarded as unfounded.

Another Account of Fight.

London, March 12.—The Pekin correspondent of the Morning Post, writing Saturday and giving details of the storming of a gate in the great wall by Col. Lebar's column, March 8th, says: "The Germans captured the Chinese Chung pass, between the provinces of Chihli and Shanai, after seven hours' fighting. The Chinese held an apparently impregnable position on the great wall at all the highest parts of the pass. They had several thousand troops, and artillery of all descriptions. The Germans attacked them with 900 infantry and two howitzers. The turning movement was over an almost impassable country, occupied seven hours and was completely successful. The Chinese fled into the province of Shanai, leaving at least 100 dead and several howitzer guns. The victory will have an excellent moral effect, as the Chinese believed their fortified mountain was impassable."

British Troops in Possession.

London, March 13.—(4.30 a. m.)—Frisch has arisen at Tien Tsin between the British and the Russians over a piece of land alleged to belong to the railway company, and to have been in possession of the company for some years.

According to dispatches from Tien Tsin the Russians assert that this land is part of their new concession, and therefore Russian property. Mr. Kinder, manager of the railway, had begun to make a siding, but was stopped by the Russian authorities. He appealed to Col. McDonald, who referred the matter to Gen. Barrow, British chief, of

Dominion Parliament

Question of Appointing a Railway Commission Discussed—Hon. A. S. Blair's Statement.

Motion by Mr. Davis Favoring the Scheme Adopted Without a Division.

Ottawa, March 5.—Yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons was taken up in a discussion of the railway question, which arose on a motion proposed by Mr. Davis, of Saskatchewan, for the appointment of a railway commission. The subject was gone into in a pretty exhaustive way, and led to an announcement of the policy of the minister of railways, which was read with considerable interest, and in some parts of which he announced the policy of the government on this matter which has attracted much public men and from the newspapers.

Mr. Blair favors the appointment of a railway commission, and has promised to take steps towards the constitution of such a tribunal by the next sitting of parliament.

Mr. Blair's quantity of grain which has passed through the government elevator at St. John this past winter as follows: 15,000,000 lbs. wheat, 8,873,000 lbs. corn, 654,000 lbs. barley, 526,000 lbs. rye, 1,090,000 lbs. peas and 215,000 lbs. oatmeal.

Banking Laws.
Mr. Prefontaine was informed that it was not the intention of the government at present to introduce legislation to amend the Bank Act as to prevent or prohibit the using by any person or persons of any name or description calculated to lead the public to consider such persons authorized to carry on a banking business, receive deposits bearing interest, give negotiable receipts and discount notes, or for instance, by using the words "banking bank," "national bank," or other like designations.

Replying to a question as to the intention of the government to amend the Bank Act as to provide for a more complete and effective inspection of Canadian financial institutions, Mr. Prefontaine said: "No provision was made in the legislation for the inspection of every chartered bank in Canada by the Canadian Banking Association, and arrangements for this inspection are now in progress."

The minister of inland revenue announced that the government is considering the desirability of a compulsory inspection of potash and ashes offered for sale in Canada.

Rules for Fight.
Two Bullets Will Be Exchanged at Twenty-Five Paces.

Paris, March 12.—The seconds of M. Andre, Buffet, in his dispute with M. Paul Desroches, M. De Cassagnac and Deramel, and the seconds of M. Desroches, M. Maurice Barres and Dr. De Villiers, met in Paris to-day and deliberated over the proposed duel, after which the following statement was issued:

"Messrs. Barres and De Villiers agreed that M. Buffet is the offending party. The weapons chosen by the pistol—Two bullets will be exchanged at the word of command at 25 paces; the place, day and hour will be fixed later. The weapons, place and direction of the duel will be drawn for by lot. The undersigned undertake to call the attention of the principals to the invariable rule in affairs of honor forbids a gesture or a word being exchanged on the field between the combatants."

The statement was signed by the four seconds.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 12.—John E. Tipton, the alleged defaulting treasurer and secretary of the International Switchmen's Union of North America was arraigned this morning. The charge was changed to that of grand larceny in the first degree. Tipton pleaded not guilty, waived examination, and was held for the grand jury. He was committed to jail.



OLD PEOPLE

Have a charm of their own when they are not weak and feeble, but hale and hearty, enjoying the sports and pleasures of youth though they cannot participate in them. The whole secret of a sturdy old age is this: Keep the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition in perfect order. The young man who does not think of it as he grows old. It is the "weak" stomach, incapable of supplying the adequate nutrition for the body, which causes the weakness and feebleness of old age.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It makes the "weak" stomach strong, and so enables the body to be fully nourished and strengthened by the food which is eaten.

I suffered for six years with constipation and indigestion, during which time I employed several physicians, but they could not reach my case. I was told to eat more food, but I was not able to do so. I was told to use laxatives, but I was not able to do so. I was told to use medicine, but I was not able to do so. I was told to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and I did so. I was able to do light work, and have been improving ever since. I am now in good health for one of my age—70 years. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's medicine.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps, or by express of 50 cents, and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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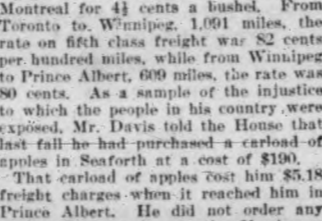
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The statement was signed by the four seconds.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 12.—John E. Tipton, the alleged defaulting treasurer and secretary of the International Switchmen's Union of North America was arraigned this morning. The charge was changed to that of grand larceny in the first degree. Tipton pleaded not guilty, waived examination, and was held for the grand jury. He was committed to jail.



OLD PEOPLE

Have a charm of their own when they are not weak and feeble, but hale and hearty, enjoying the sports and pleasures of youth though they cannot participate in them. The whole secret of a sturdy old age is this: Keep the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition in perfect order. The young man who does not think of it as he grows old. It is the "weak" stomach, incapable of supplying the adequate nutrition for the body, which causes the weakness and feebleness of old age.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It makes the "weak" stomach strong, and so enables the body to be fully nourished and strengthened by the food which is eaten.

I suffered for six years with constipation and indigestion, during which time I employed several physicians, but they could not reach my case. I was told to eat more food, but I was not able to do so. I was told to use laxatives, but I was not able to do so. I was told to use medicine, but I was not able to do so. I was told to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and I did so. I was able to do light work, and have been improving ever since. I am now in good health for one of my age—70 years. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's medicine.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps, or by express of 50 cents, and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

\$223,000,000, and to this was added a land grant of sixty million acres, worth at least \$180,000,000. And all the Dominion government had to do for this immediate outlay was the Intercolonial railway with twenty-five millions.

Mr. Tisdale (South Norfolk) thought that they had rendered valuable service to Canada, and considered that honorable gentlemen would be disappointed in the benefits they expected to realize from the railway commission.

A Partial Remedy.
Mr. Robertson (West Elgin) thought that if we could not get government owned railways that the railway commission would at least furnish a partial remedy for some of the existing conditions.

Mr. Walter Scott (East Assiniboia), who succeeds Mr. N. F. Davis, was the next speaker, and made most favorable impression on the House. He cited what he looked upon as a fragment of the railway commission, that a party had had to pay a hundred dollars more for a shipment of machinery from Glasgow than the very same thing had cost shipped fifteen hundred miles further to Vancouver. He referred to the clause in the C. P. R.'s charter which gave the corporation no control over the rates till the road earns ten per cent. "True, the commission might not be able to deal with this case, but the C.P.R. owned a thousand miles of branch lines in the West to which this ten per cent. clause did not apply, and there were no large proportions of machinery to be shipped. Mr. Scott favored both a railway commission and the railway commission policy.

Dr. Kendall Alarmed.
Dr. Kendall (Cape Breton) said they had in the East some experience with regard to government owned lines, and had much sympathy with the agitation for the nationalization of railways. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific corporations had grown to large proportions, and would one of these days be uniting their forces. When they did so they would own a tremendous influence over parliaments. He was in favor of the appointment of a railway commission, and believed it would afford a measure of relief to the public interest. He thought Canada should never be satisfied till she owned her own railways.

Mr. Oliver spoke in favor of the nationalization of railways, and thought the commission would do good. Mr. Holmes thought the West had no right to look for the same rates as were granted in the older provinces. He still seemed to favor the commission.

Messrs. Poirer, Gallie, Sproule and McCreary all supported the motion.

The Minister of Railways.

The minister of railways, who was greeted on rising by ministerial applause, on opening "The subject of the railway rates has just been suggested to me. If the times ever does arrive when the two great railway corporations of Canada, the C. P. R. and the G. T. R., shall unite their interests they will then have such a controlling influence that we will be forced to their mercy. I feel constrained to express the opinion that if the time should come, and I am not so sure that the time has not already come, when to all practical intents and purposes the G. T. R. and C. P. R. are in entire union in their railway policy, I should be very loath indeed to accept of the suggestion that the government should take upon itself the responsibility of handling these questions which were not of a political nature and which did not take their rise from any political pressure, but were necessarily incident to the transaction of a business that had grown to enormous proportions during recent years. He did not say that the American railway commissions had not done good work, but they had fallen very far short of the expectations formed by the public. He did not say that the railway commission in England had not done good work, but he did say that it had absolutely failed to meet the expectations held out respecting it, and that there was a strong agitation against its continuance. He hardly thought parliament would consent to Mr. Davis's suggestion that it should hand over the granting of railway charters to the commission. It was not difficult for parliament to procure information as to the necessity for a railway and it usually had that information and ample means of forming a judgment as to whether a charter should be granted or refused. The question of railway construction had not ceased to be a live one by any means, and he believed we are but entering on this work in Canada. The railways in the West would have to be increased ten fold, twenty fold, perhaps one hundred fold, before that country was developed, and while the people were crying out for railways it would not be wise for parliament to place undue obstacles in the way of chartering these roads.

More Time Needed.

In conclusion, Mr. Blair said: "The bill to establish a railway commission cannot be introduced this season. I stated in the House last year that I hoped at an early date to be able to introduce such a measure, but the general elections intervened, and since then there has been no opportunity of taking the subject up and weighing, considering and examining it, as must necessarily be the case if the bill is to come before parliament. In the meantime, and while we are waiting for another session, we are considering now whether it might not be of advantage to set somebody at work, without our incurring a very large expense, might become possessed by inquiry upon the spot of the real facts and the full extent of the grievances which may be remediable, and which are finding expression in the press and on the floor of this House. Such an investigation would be attended with two great results—it would put us in a position to know, when we finally draft our measure, the nature of the difficulties which we hope to be able to surmount, and it would enable us to find whether or not there are any grievances which the railway committee could deal with promptly. That is the feeling and disposition of the government. My own personal desire is that we should grapple with the question vigorously, let it strike where it may so far as any improper railway interest is concerned. Railway interests we must consider, but improper and unreasonable interests we are not justified in considering. For all my colleagues I am bound to say that they are deeply sensible of the importance of meeting as fully as possible the complaints which are being made, and are as strongly disposed as I am to aid in any measure which will insure an adequate and efficient remedy."

Mr. Davis, in reply to the minister's arguments, thought that one railway operating under the control of a commission would give a better treatment to shippers than two railways independent of such a tribunal. He claimed that at the conditions existed to-day the interests of the West were suffering constant injury.

Leader of the Opposition.

The leader of the opposition agreed with some who had spoken in that the commission would not do all that was expected of it. He recognized the desirability of better control over charter-mongers, and suggested that deposits

mission had been established. While in England a few years ago he had spent some time in the county of Kent, and found it a grievance of long standing among the strawberry growers there that the shippers in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany were able to send their berries into London for less than it cost to ship some sixty miles. Asking why the railway commission did not deal with this case, he was told that while it had the power it was not practicable to do anything without dislocating business. To the best of his recollection, there had not been any discrimination in rates that had not been dealt with by the railway committee of the Privy Council, if under the law it could be dealt with. There were a couple of cases, such as the Standard Oil arrangement with the Canadian railways, which were capable of proof within the law, and when proven there was not a moment's hesitation in abating the grievance.

Crow's Nest Pass Rates.
Complaints had been made in the course of the debate of an increase of rates on the Crow's Nest Pass railway. The fact was that when the rates were first fixed they were away below the schedule limit and the company raised them but the new rates were not in excess of what they were authorized by law to impose under the schedule fixed by the governor-in-council with the best information available. It could not be said that a knowledge of the facts that the schedule upon the Crow's Nest Pass line were higher than those on roads south of the boundary. No doubt some of the latter railways might issue their tariffs upon a lower scale than the maximum, or under particular circumstances make some of their classifications lower, just as Canadian lines do, but no tribunal, no railway commission, could reach a general conclusion as to what ought to be a fair maximum rate in any other way than the result was arrived at by the governor-in-council. When one came to examine the complaints so frequently made in the press many of them would be found to be based upon insufficient information or upon the drawing of improper inferences from accurate information.

Experiment Worth Trying.
But all the same there were strong reasons why it would be well to try the experiment of a railway commission and the government was well disposed to favor it. He believed it would be one way of convincing the public mind that there were great difficulties in the way of handling these questions which were not of a political nature and which did not take their rise from any political pressure, but were necessarily incident to the transaction of a business that had grown to enormous proportions during recent years. He did not say that the American railway commissions had not done good work, but they had fallen very far short of the expectations formed by the public. He did not say that the railway commission in England had not done good work, but he did say that it had absolutely failed to meet the expectations held out respecting it, and that there was a strong agitation against its continuance. He hardly thought parliament would consent to Mr. Davis's suggestion that it should hand over the granting of railway charters to the commission. It was not difficult for parliament to procure information as to the necessity for a railway and it usually had that information and ample means of forming a judgment as to whether a charter should be granted or refused. The question of railway construction had not ceased to be a live one by any means, and he believed we are but entering on this work in Canada. The railways in the West would have to be increased ten fold, twenty fold, perhaps one hundred fold, before that country was developed, and while the people were crying out for railways it would not be wise for parliament to place undue obstacles in the way of chartering these roads.

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should be required where a charter was granted. He also agreed that the bonding powers of railways should be made to correspond in some degree to the cost of construction.

Mr. Davis's motion passed without any division, and the House rose at a quarter past eleven.

GOVERNMENT UNDECIDED.
No Steps Will Be Taken at Present to Draw Up a New Treaty.

London, March 12.—Lord Cranborne, the under secretary for foreign affairs, in the House of Commons to-day, referring to Great Britain's reply to the United States Senate's amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, added that the British government was not engaged in negotiations with any other power on this subject.

Will Consult Leaders.
Washington, March 12.—No step has been taken by either side since the delivery of the British note treating with the senate amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and it is understood that none will be taken in the immediate future. The treaty expired on March 5th, and it is stated that at this moment the United States government is undecided as to whether or not it shall attempt to draw a new treaty with Great Britain. It is said that before anything of this kind is done the administration will take steps to learn the views of the senators and the party leaders in congress. There will be no treaty submitted to the senate except upon a pretty clear understanding that it is strong enough to secure the vote of two-thirds of the body. It is understood at the state department that the British communication submitted yesterday will not be given out for publication for the present.

INCREASING CAPITAL.
Philadelphia, Pa., March 12.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railway company in this city, a resolution was adopted authorizing an increase of \$100,000,000 in the capital stock of the company, making the total issue \$251,000,000.

MANY NATIVES SURRENDER.
Manila, March 12.—Captain Gulick, of the 47th volunteers infantry, has received the surrender of the insurgent major Pelay with 40 officers and 240 men at the town of Gubat, in Albay province, Southern Luzon.

TO CURE THE GRIP IN TWO DAYS.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

The Westminster Gazette, London, says it hears that the rumors of imported grain being made to pay a portion of the budget. The railway bill, confirming the lease of the Northern Pacific by the Manitoba government, passed the third reading in the legislature yesterday.

BACKACHE.
MR. D. H. WHITTON, VANCOUVER, B.C., writes on April 3rd, 1900.

"I take great pleasure in certifying to the benefit I have received from Doan's Kidney Pills for backache. I took a few boxes and I am entirely cured."

KIDNEY TROUBLES.
FORD'S MILLS, N.B., Jan. 2nd, 1900.

"After doctoring for years for kidney trouble and receiving little or no benefit, the physicians whom I consulted told me my case was hopeless, I then decided to take Doan's Pills, and after taking three boxes I am completely cured. Words fail to express my feeling for the good the pills did me."

MRS. JOHN DALTON.
FRIGHTFUL DREAMS.

MR. R. J. WIGGANS, OF ELMSIDE, QUE., writes on Sept. 24th, 1900, that he was troubled with frightful dreams, dull headaches, pains in the legs, and frequent desire to urinate. After using Doan's Pills he was completely cured and now recommends them to all sufferers from kidney troubles.

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Washed Nuts, \$5.00
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ROOM AND BOARD \$20 a month; furnished room, \$12.50; \$20.00 at Osborne House, Cor. Blanchard and Pandora. Mrs. Phil. H. Smith, proprietress.

MISCELLANEOUS.
SEWER PIPE, FLOWER POTS, ETC.—R. G. Pottery Co., Ltd., Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria.

SOCIETIES.
VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE No. 1, meets first Thursday in every month at Masonic Temple, Douglas Street, at 7:30 p. m.
R. A. ODDY, Secretary.

TO LET.
TO LET—House, Michigan street, \$9; house and lot, \$100; house and lot, under cultivation, at Shool Bay, \$5. Heisterman & Co., 75 Government St.

TO LET—Furnished cottage, 4 rooms, Apply A. Williams, 104 Yates street.

TO LET—Cottage, with conveniences for cow and chickens; rent cheap. Apply A. Williams, 104 Yates street.

A LADY going to England would like to take charge of children or invalid in exchange for passage; excellent sailor. Address "L.A." Box 40, New Westminster, B. C.

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DRESSMAKING.
DRESSMAKING—Mrs. Russell has resumed business at corner Fort and Vancouver streets. Orders promptly executed at moderate prices. Dressing work a specialty.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, ETC.
MARINE IRON WORKS—Andrew Gray, Engineers, Founders, Boiler Makers, Steamboilers, etc., near Store street. Works telephone 581, residence telephone 260.

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HALF TONES—Equal to any made anywhere. Why send to other cities for the privilege when you can get your Engravings in the Province? We guarantee prices satisfactory. The B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., No. 26 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

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B. C. PHOTO-ENGRAVING CO., 26 Broad street, up-stairs. Half-Tones and Zinc Engravings.

EDUCATIONAL.
EDUCATIONAL—Miss C. G. Fox has reopened her school at 36 Mason street.

MISS FOX has resumed music teaching. Address 36 Mason street.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 15 Broad street. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping taught.

HAIRDRESSERS.
MR. AND MRS. G. KOSCHER, ladies' hairdressers and wig makers; combings made up in any style; theatrical and masquerade wigs to let. 55 Douglas street.

HOTELS.
OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, corner Wharf and Johnson streets; best 1

Provincial Parliament

Mr. Brown's Referendum Motion Defeated on a Straight Party Vote.

Mr. Gilmour Wants Natal Clause Inserted in Immigration Act.

Victoria, March 12th.

The House opened at 2.15, prayers being read by Rev. Elliot S. Howe. Mr. McPhillips presented a petition on behalf of the War Eagle and Central Star Mining Companies against validating the water record of the B. C. Southern railway. The petition was received.

Mr. Pooley, chairman of the railway committee, submitted the result of the morning's deliberation of that body, reporting the Queen Charlotte Islands. Mr. Curtis presented a petition requesting the privilege of introducing a private bill, although the time had elapsed for doing so. It stood over pending a report on the petition of the previous day by the standing orders committee.

The House went into committee to grant supply to His Majesty. On motion of the Finance Minister the motion was fixed for Monday.

Mr. Martin—I suppose the hon. gentleman hasn't fixed the day for his speech.

Mr. Turner—Yes, Monday. Will you be ready by then?

Mr. Martin—I am ready now. (Laughter.)

Mr. Turner's act to amend the Assessment Act was transmitted by message, and the House went into committee, subsequently recommending the submission of the bill to the House. The report was received and the bill read a first time.

Mr. Brown moved: "Whereas, under the constitution of the province of British Columbia, four years ago, and as a rule do, elapse between one general election and another; and whereas, between one general election and another, questions arise as to the assistance to be given by the province to private enterprises, many of which questions are of large and far-reaching importance; and whereas it is advisable in the public interest, that the electors of the province should have the right to secure, in some proper and constitutional way, an opportunity to express their approval or disapproval of proposals to grant to private enterprises large amounts of the public money or public lands of the province; therefore, be it resolved, that this House would approve of a measure designed to provide, under proper safeguards and conditions, for the reference of such proposals to a vote of the electors of the province."

In presenting this resolution, Mr. Brown said he did so as a business proposition. A bill of his embodying the same principle had been ruled out, of order last year. To avoid the expense of printing the bill with the possibility of its being ruled out of order he had brought the matter up in this session in the form of a resolution. The resolution showed that it was possible to frame a bill that would not be revolutionary.

Many people at once stamped this as the referendum, without knowing what that implied. To-day that principle was in operation in the municipal law in much stricter sense, it being impossible for a municipal council to vote away large sums without reference to the public.

He pointed out that the necessity for the principle was much more necessary with a government of a province, than with a municipality, the governing body was in much closer touch with the people, and was more closely identified with public opinion, from the fact that its members were elected every year, while the members of the House as a rule were elected about every fourth year.

The government of this country also bore a stronger relationship to a municipal government, because it was less political in its complexion than that of other provinces, and the questions before it were more of the nature of the development of the country.

He referred as an illustration of this principle to the adoption of this principle to the questions before the people of Manitoba to-day, where a large number of people doubted very much the wisdom of the course the government proposed to take in regard to railways.

He believed that if this principle had been in operation in the past, better bargains would have been secured for the province. In the matter of the Crow's Nest land grant and the Shuswap & Okanagan railway, an illustration of these bargains which would not have been taken had the people been able to pass upon them.

In the latter case which, according to the Attorney-General, had filled a valley with a great population, "who raised tons of flour, which was turned into wheat," the earnings were reported to be only \$700, whereas in New Zealand the earnings were rarely less than \$1,000 per mile per year.

The Nelson & Port Sheppard railway was also referred to to point the speaker's remarks.

The resolution necessitated greater care by the government, so that when a bill came before the people it could be justified as a good bargain.

Mr. Pooley criticized the resolution as striking at the root of the constitutional privileges of the people and at responsible government, and placed the power in the hands of those on the government side of the House of remaining there forever. It reduced the House to a mere debating society. A government need take no responsibility at all. The resolution thus struck at the root of parliamentary government, and practice. It was detrimental to the members of the House as a free-speaking people, and would be very much out of place in a country governed by constitutional law.

The member for New Westminster, in speaking of railway grants, had indicated that these bargains might have been ratified, although they might have been accompanied by greater limitations had the principle been in force. The people of the province had returned the government which made these grants to power, thus vindicating the bargains they had

made, and it required considerable arrogance for the member for New Westminster to suppose that he voiced the sentiments of the people of British Columbia. He was opposed to the resolution, and would vote against it. (Government applause.)

Mr. Curtis could not agree with Mr. Pooley's statement that it matters before the House were referred to the people it would strike at constitutional privileges. He fully expected that the hon. member would defend the House of Lords or the Senate, which were not representative at all, and which were less qualified to speak than the people themselves, and which were retained because of being a check on the Commons. The statement of Mr. Pooley that every question before the House by this rule must be referred to the people, showed that the last speaker had not read the resolution. The resolution expressly stated that it was to be resorted to only in case of large grants to private enterprises.

He regarded the principle as a very necessary one. The history of this province, of every province of Canada, of Canada itself, was full of instances where the interests of the country had been sacrificed to the greed of corporations of very doubtful merit. (Hear, hear.)

He referred to what was taking place in another province to-day, where a government elected on the principle of government ownership of railways, had committed itself to the principle of government ownership of railway debts, which was a very different thing, and would defeat the plank upon which they had been elected. He had lately visited that province, and knew that many people there were apprehensive of the government's action. The operation of the rule would make the administration very careful regarding the measures to which they committed themselves.

The argument of the junior member for Esquimalt, that because the government was returned it was therefore endorsed, was fallacious. It was well known that the real issue was often obscured in election.

He fully expected Mr. Pooley and the government to oppose the resolution. Being in the saddle they proposed to ride the horse over a precipice if they wished to do so.

In Manitoba it might be advisable to make it worth while for those who put through a deal of that kind to retire from public life.

His hon. friend opposite championed the Senate as a check to the popular chamber. The resolution proposed a much more effective check.

Concluding, Mr. Curtis said he would be glad to have the vote of the electorate on every vote he gave in the House.

Mr. Haysden charged the members of the opposition with playing to the galleries. It came with peculiar bad grace from the hon. gentlemen who had spoken, as they had acted as members of a former cabinet, and had spent the people's money without even having a seat in the House. (Applause.)

Mr. McPhillips instanced the failure of the Ottawa government to act on the liquor plebiscite as an example of the defective working of a referendum. It had cost an immense amount of money, and although as far as votes was concerned, the people had been asked to decide in an uncertain way, yet the premier of Canada had stated that he would not give effect to that vote unless by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Phillips, continuing, criticized the resolution as un-British. It would make of the legislature a mere recording chamber. At present the members were the representatives of the people, for whom they acted. He mentioned the countries where the referendum was in operation, and contrasted the conditions which existed there with those obtaining in British Columbia. The opposition had declared that the people would government ownership of railways, yet when election came the people pronounced against the principle. The opposition were trying to foist this nostrum on the House in defiance of the principle they now proposed.

Mr. Oliver (Delta) pointed out that provision was made that the questions should be submitted only under certain safeguards and conditions. He thought there was sufficient inducement in the House to provide these conditions.

He regarded himself as representative of the people, and when he ceased to be representative of their views he would resign his seat.

He denied emphatically that the electorate had pronounced against the government ownership of railways. Members on the other side had been elected on that platform, and even ministers of the crown.

Was the present government elected by the people? How many factions were there in the late election? All knew well enough that they did not represent the people and were not elected by the people. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Turner denied that his government was not representative of the people. The bye-elections had been conclusive of that. Members of a former government had been removed by strange means, but whenever the people got a chance they reinstated them.

Who was to be the judge of whether or not the member for Delta represented his constituents? Personally, he believed he was not representative of them, but such a matter could be decided only by an election.

The opposition had sought to show by this resolution that the government was opposed to the people, that they were legislating for monopolists, and that the

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opposition were the only representatives of the people. There could be no greater refutation of this than that the government had been returned by an enormous majority.

The resolution, he claimed, aimed at the British constitution, which was not a thing of yesterday, but which had been the growth of centuries. The resolution set out that governments should shirk their duties and go back to the people. Where was the wine to be drawn? The government spent from a million and a half to two millions in ordinary expenditure. Was this to be referred back to the people?

He asked how would the affairs of a company be carried on if the directors had to go back to the shareholders for endorsement for every expenditure which they proposed to make?

Mr. Curtis, interrupting, said that such a rule practically existed to-day—that no disposition could be made of property without referring to the shareholders.

Hon. Mr. Turner accused the member for Rossland of attempting to trust the facts and blind the electors of the province.

"I've heard it said," he added, "time and again, what a lot of popcock resolutions they do introduce in your House." Mr. Martin—They were referring to your resolutions.

Mr. Turner, continuing, said he did not wish that the honorable member for Rossland would drop his practice of moving resolutions in which he did not himself believe, merely for the sake of playing to the gallery. He apparently was ready to die on the altar of his country, forgetting altogether the member for Rossland. (Government applause.)

Concluding the debate, Mr. Brown said that he had the satisfaction of knowing that if the votes were on the other side, the hon. member for Rossland would be all on his. His opponents had contended that the resolution struck at constitutional government. On the contrary, it was right in line with constitutional government. If it was contrary to it, why not strike the principle out of the Municipal Act?

Hon. Mr. Eberts—It's not in it. Mr. Brown—It isn't, eh? I don't know what the Hon. Attorney-General may deny next. He's capable of denying almost anything. But I know that municipalities are not to be treated as private individuals without a vote of the people. We all know that to be a fact.

Continuing, Mr. Brown said that if, as was stated, the principle would keep the government in power, why did they not support it?

"I had been said, also, of the return of the government to power. The member for Delta had fully answered that by pointing out how the issues were obscured. In the late election there was no charge of malfeasance in office, but simply of mistaken policy. The government was not returned on a vote such as would be given under this principle. The government was enabled to sit in the House simply because of a gerrymander and on a minority vote of the electors.

What were the facts? The Finance Minister had raked down the member for Rossland, yet that member secured a vote but little less than that of all the ministers combined. Yet the supporters of that government looked such rubbish about being endorsed by the people.

The plebiscite on the liquor question, he pointed out, was for the purpose of seeing whether the prohibition sentiment was sufficiently advanced to warrant legislation. It was not a parallel case at all. A parallel was afforded, however, in the municipal referendum.

Mr. Turner had spoken of members shirking their duty under the head and shoulders of the people. It would hold members up to their duty. Members would be more careful of their votes on a question which they knew would have to go to the people. It was all very well for government members to talk as though human nature was not human nature, as though they were but a little lower than the angels, and as though charter-monkeys had no influence over their pure souls.

It was useless for them to resort to the old device of waving the Union Jack. The Finance Minister said, "It was no use, because the resolution was in accordance with the spirit of British freedom in giving the people an opportunity to assert themselves." He said, "It was no use, because the resolution was in accordance with the spirit of British freedom in giving the people an opportunity to assert themselves." He said, "It was no use, because the resolution was in accordance with the spirit of British freedom in giving the people an opportunity to assert themselves."

It was absurd, too, to say that the government was endorsed by the people. It was formed of the scattered factions which were returned to the House after the election. The Martin party was the only one which brought a respectable following back to the House after those elections.

If one thing had been demonstrated to him during the campaign it was the abhorrence of the people for a revival of Turnerism. He did not use that term in an offensive way, but as typifying the old-fashioned Toryism of the Finance Minister was partially responsible.

His opponents had adopted roundabout means to avoid the issue. They did not follow, as had been urged, that the resolution would involve referring every question to the people. It had not the effect of ministerial affairs. Why would it have that effect in other matters?

He was sorry the time of the House had been wasted by the illogical arguments of the government. He believed that the principle would, before long, be engrossed on the statute books. (Opposition applause.)

The division which followed resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. McInnes, Gilmour, Staples, E. O. Smith, Oliver, Hawthornthwaite, Brown, Martin, Curtis, Munro, Green—11.

Nays—Messrs. Nell, McPhillips, Turner, Holmeken, Dunsmyr, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Ellison, Clifford, Tatlow, Hayward, Gorden, Fulton, Prior, Wells, McBride, Pooley, Murphy, Rogers, Hunter, Taylor, Dickie, Mounce—23.

Mr. Gilmour moved that the debate on the bill respecting the amendment of the Municipal Act be adjourned till Monday. A vote being taken the Speaker said the "Ayes" seemed to have it. Thereupon the Attorney-General said he would consent to the adjournment.

The House then went into committee on the Placer Mining Act Amendment Act, with Mr. Munro in the chair. The committee, after half an hour's deliberation, rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Questions.

Mr. Tatlow—On Thursday will ask the Provincial Secretary. Is it the intention of the government to proclaim the 24th of May—Emancipation Day—a public holiday?

Motions.

Mr. Gilmour—On Thursday will move: Whereas the Dominion "Chinese Immigration Act, 1900," has proven inadequate to check the immigration of Chinese

men; And whereas the said act leaves the threatening influx of other Asiatics wholly unrestricted; Be it resolved, That a humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to advise His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada that in the opinion of this House, the said act should be amended so as to make all immigrants comply with an educational test similar to that imposed in the colony of Natal.

Mr. Brown—On Thursday will ask the government to affirm the statement that representation in the House at the present time is unequal and that redistribution is desirable.

REPUDED BY PREMIER.

Bourassa's Motion in the Dominion House Had Only Three Supporters.

Ottawa, March 12.—In the House to-day J. H. N. Bourassa moved his motion on going into supply to the effect that Canada should have a voice in the terms of settlement of the South African war, and also that recruiting for Baden-Powell's police force in Canada should be stopped.

He proceeded to say that Canada had taken part, and had been taxed for the war, some of its citizens willingly and some unwillingly, and therefore Canada had the right to be consulted as to the terms of settlement.

He cited the action of the House in passing a resolution for Home Rule in Ireland, also in favor of British subjects in the Transvaal, whom he described as "money grabbers," also the settlement of Alabama claims, to show that parliament had a right to pass upon such a resolution as he proposed. As to the recruiting for Baden-Powell's police force, he went on to say that enough men could not be found in Britain, and that recruiting was stopped for the police in Australia and New Zealand. He said that Canada in its actions in connection with the war, was a tool in the hands of Mr. Chamberlain. He was very severe on Mr. Chamberlain, and condemned him for saying in the recent British elections that a vote against him was a vote for the Boers. He endeavored to show that the feeling against Mr. Chamberlain and the war in Britain was growing, as was shown by the change in the editorship of the London Daily News and the result of the municipal elections in London.

In Canada, he said, those candidates in the last general elections who had been favorable to the Boers, were elected, and in this connection cited Mr. Puttee of Winnipeg.

Mr. Puttee denied that he favored the Boers.

Mr. Bourassa, proceeding, said that he was branded as a traitor and rebel because he wanted to get the opinion of the representatives of the people before the war was over there were those who were calling for the Canadian soldiers to return, and they did return before the war was over.

Mr. Bourassa spoke for two hours and a half, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied in a half hour's speech, repudiating Mr. Bourassa's utterances, and showing that there never had been more just war than this in South Africa.

On the count of a vote of 144 to 3 (Monet, Bourassa and Angers) rejected Bourassa's motion, and then sang "God Save the King."

SCHLATTER JAILED.

So-called Dowie Healer Now Behind the Bars at Seattle.

Schlatter, the divine healer, who has spent the last several years in a life of dissipation and debauchery, is now behind the bars in Seattle's bastille, being classed by the chief of police as among the undesirable.

Although Schlatter had been advertising to appear at two public meetings, he was arrested in the city jail, and is now being held for agrangy, and refuses to apply for bail.

NURSING IN ALASKA.

Need of Proper Food and Care For Miners.

The character of the food used in the mining camps is such that many strong men break down under it. Scoury is a very common disease. They drink quantities of coffee and that does its work with thousands.

A nurse, Mrs. L. Lovell, who has been employed in different places in Alaska for the past three years, writes to say that she has induced many patients to leave off coffee and take Postum Food Coffee, which is very popular now in many of the mining camps, for they have learned its value.

She says of herself that she has been a great sufferer from the use of coffee, and had a most shameful bilious complexion. She says, "I not only suffered from the looks but had a very serious stomach trouble. When I finally quit coffee and began using Postum Food Coffee my stomach began to recover its normal condition, and my complexion gradually changed, until now, after a month or more use of Postum, my complexion is as fair as a school girl's."

I send you a list of names of miners who have given up coffee and are using Postum, and in each case there has been a remarkable improvement in health.

I had one patient almost gone from scoury. He could not retain any food but lived on Postum and strong enough to take other food and get well.

I am going to take up a large supply of Postum next trip."

Dr. Deimel's Linen-Mesh UNDERWEAR

To Avoid Spring Colds.

With the return of spring and light outer clothing the tendency to take cold is increased unless the proper underwear is worn.

Dr. Deimel's Linen-Mesh Undergarments

Are porous, dry and ventilating. They absorb the perspiration, carry it off, and keep the body dry and thoroughly comfortable.

W. & J. WILSON,

SOLE AGENTS FOR VICTORIA.

Dealing With The Boers

Report That Government Has Modified Unconditional Surrender Policy.

No Further News From Pretoria—Gen Hamilton Has Arrived At Rouxville.

London, March 13.—No further news regarding peace negotiations at Pretoria has been received, except a report that Gen. Botha is waiting for the return of Gen. Dewet to the north before coming to a decision.

According to the Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, there are as many as eight separate guerrilla commandos in the Orange River Colony, and two villages have been declared seats of government by the rebels. "Progress must remain arrested," says the correspondent, "until the twenty-seven columns now in the colony, or Gen. Botha's action in the Transvaal, clears up the military situation."

The Daily News makes the following important statement:

"We understand that the government greatly modified the unconditional surrender policy. We believe Lord Kitchener has been authorized to offer amnesty to both the Boers and the Boer leaders, except where treason is clearly proved. Cape rebels only are to be punished by disfranchisement. Loans are to be granted to the Boers for rebuilding and stocking their farms, and finally the government will offer to establish some kind of civil government as soon as all the commandos have surrendered. Its form will probably be that of a crown colony, but with the important concession which Sir Alfred Miller advised, namely, a council including Boers of position, like Gen. Botha, Gen. Meyer and Mr. Schalk Burger."

It was rumored on the stock exchange yesterday that the government will issue a war loan of £50,000,000 in bonds.

Rouxville Deserted.

Rouxville, Orange River Colony, March 11.—General Bruce Hamilton arrived here to-day and found Rouxville completely deserted. The houses were open, and many of them contained no furniture. The column, on its way here, destroyed the grain.

Motion for Inquiry Defeated.

London, March 13.—In the House of Commons last evening the debate was continued on the motion introduced on Monday by Mr. Charles Douglas (Liberal), calling for inquiry regarding the retirement of Major-General Colville, who was sent home from South Africa by Lord Roberts for alleged inefficiency in the field.

Gen. Colville's friends contend that he has never been heard by a competent tribunal. Those opposed to him—among them, Mr. Winston Churchill—asserted that he had been properly dealt with.

Mr. Churchill exclaimed: "I shall pin my faith to Lord Roberts. A more damaging case than that of Sagna's Post, as described by the secretary for war, was scarcely ever put forward."

Mr. Balfour, the government leader, objected to parliament constituting itself "an amateur court to deal with military and strategic questions." He declared that the commander-in-chief was the only adequate and proper judge in such questions.

The motion of Mr. Douglas was rejected by a vote of 262 to 148.

Passed a Resolution.

Paris, March 12.—The International Federated Union for the independence of the Boers, with delegates from most of the European countries, passed a resolution to-day to address a protest to the various governments against the conduct of Great Britain in violating the Hague convention. It was decided to form an International Federation of the pro-Boer committee. The American delegate is Mr. Matton.

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Supply from the Nanaimo, South Island and Protection Island Collieries.

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H. GEO. MASON, Dawson Hotel Entrance, Yates street.

VICTORIA NEWS CO., LTD., 80 Yates street.

VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 61 Government street.

T. N. HIBBEN & COMPANY, 60 Government street.

F. CAMPBELL, Tobacconist, 92 Government street.

GEORGE MARSDEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.

H. W. WALKER (Switch Grocery), Esquimalt road.

W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.

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T. REIDING, Craigflower road, Victoria West.

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THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The presence of the commissioners appointed to take evidence touching the effects of Chinese immigration upon the fortunes of the province seems to awaken new interest in an abstruse problem. Now is the time for all who are interested in the question to speak. Perhaps that is the reason the Colonist has an article this morning contending that however undesirable Chinamen may be in the abstract, yet as a matter of fact they are not a menace to life or to property when employed underground in coal mines. Many people quite as competent to give an opinion as the Colonist or the Premier think otherwise. The fact that white men are content to accept of the services of Chinese helpers underground proves nothing, except perhaps that none but Chinamen are available at the wages offered. Chinamen, like other people, will sometimes take great risks for the sake of a dollar or two. We do not believe for a moment that the Premier, or Mr. Pooley, or the editor of the Colonist, or any other man, would as lief work with Chinamen in dangerous underground workings as with white men. The Mongolians have not the same characteristics, they are not as intelligent, they cannot comprehend instructions as readily, they become panicky-stricken and unmanageable in times of crises as has been repeatedly proved, and in all respects are inferior to whites. The question of the employment of this undesirable class underground has not been settled by any means. There can be but one settlement, and if we are to draw the conclusion from the article in the Colonist that the Premier has decided that neither the lives of others nor the safety of his property are jeopardized by his employing Chinamen, that there is no law to prevent his doing so, and that he will regret it at his decision. It is understood that it is no easy matter to secure white miners, and all allowances have been made for these obstacles. We trust they will be overcome in time because public opinion demands that they shall, not only for the safety of the miners but for the sake of the community itself, which would be greatly injured by the presence of an Asiatic horde where an Anglo-Saxon community should be.

Encouraged no doubt by the apparent subsidence of the agitation, some of the proprietors of metalliferous mines are employing Asiatic laborers. It should be thoroughly understood that this is a matter which does not even chiefly concern workmen. If the movement spreads, as it is not likely to do unless some means be found of checking it, it will result in lasting injury to the trade of the province. Capitalists have their rights. It is natural for them to try to make as much as possible out of their property. They do not as a rule live in British Columbia, and they care not at all for her welfare as long as their man-

agers return them their dividends regularly. This commonwealth has its rights also if it can only maintain them. It is surely within our province to say that he shall derive some benefit from the development of our own wealth, especially as we have saddled ourselves with heavy burdens for the purpose of making it accessible to mankind. If the course desirable in our interests be followed the labor necessary to produce this wealth will attract and maintain great communities of white men; apparently if the more grasping element has its way British Columbia will in course of time become an Asiatic province.

SMASHING THE CONSTITUTION.

It is a peculiarity of Parliamentary government that the men who conceive themselves to be specially deputed to guard the constitution from assault are all of the same type. In the days when the Manitoba school question was prominent in the political life of the Dominion, the Duffers, fathers and sons, theoretically proclaimed that it was their duty to "stand by the constitution." Col. Prior rallied around the threatened bulwark with them; but the faithful guardians went down, and still the constitution stands. The representative of the constitution upholders in the British Columbia Legislature is Mr. Pooley. Indignation flashed from his eyes, his honest features reflected scorn and his fair fairly bristled yesterday at the idea of asking the opinion of the people as to the wisdom of any measure which had "received the approval of his mature judgment. Nothing but chaos could possibly follow such a departure from the established rules which have been so beneficial in their workings upon the fortunes of British Columbia in the past.

Not that we believe the government should shirk its responsibility in the manner suggested by the resolution of Mr. Brown. There are more cogent reasons for the rejection of the motion than any advanced in the House yesterday. Under such a system as proposed by the member for Westminster local jealousies and prejudices would be almost certain to defeat all enterprises, the influence of which were unlikely to extend to all parts of the province, but which might be deserving of support and assistance for all that. For instance, it might be considered advisable by the government to do something to encourage the smelting of lead ores because one of the chief mining industries of the province is threatened with disaster through the action of the smelting trust in the United States. If such a proposition were submitted to the people for their approval they might veto it, forgetting for the moment that disaster to one industry would be sure to react upon the fortunes of all the people. There is little doubt that all Canadians are in favor of railroad extension in this section, and yet if assistance were voted by the voters to such an undertaking and the voters had the final voice in the matter, there is a possibility that they would refuse to assent, and that not only the Island but all parts of the province would be injured thereby. It is not impossible for the people to make mistakes. They are quite as fallible as their representatives. For example, at one time a subsidy of sufficient dimensions to build the transcontinental road was voted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company by the Conservative members of the House of Commons, there is little doubt that the sentiment of the country supported them in their action. If that bargain had been submitted to the people for their approval there is no manner of doubt that it would have been rejected. We know now that that arrangement was a mistake—that the true policy for the sake of the people was for the government to build the road as proposed by Mr. Mackenzie, although it might have taken a year or two longer to complete the work to the Pacific Ocean. Parliament must shoulder its responsibilities, and if it prove false to its trust the people can deal with it. The analogy drawn between its functions and those of municipalities will not hold. In the one case the interests are diversified and sometimes conflicting; in the other they are for the most part identical, and the will of the majority should prevail.

If it be true that Great Britain contemplates raising a portion of her revenue by duties on grain and manufactures, then the day of the practical consolidation of the Empire is not so far distant as some even of our most ardent Imperialists imagined. We must confess, however, that it is somewhat difficult to credit the report of such a radical departure from the traditions of almost a century.

At last the British newspapers are protesting against the arrogance of the United States and are calling attention to the absurdity of its pretensions of a protectorate over this continent. If not "called down," they will soon be claiming the right to direct the destinies of the universe and threatening to "wipe off the earth" all the nations which stand in their way.

There are many ways of stifling a poor fellow who is not always the best. —R. K. Proverbs.

In India (whether E. by W. or N. by S. matters nothing) was a district where all the temples were administered by high caste Brahmins save one; there the guru were of the people, common. In solemn conclave, under the sign of the pentagon, the priests met and decided

that the common people brought too many gifts to the shrine served by low caste gurus, and the blue-blooded Brahmin priests suffered. Such disparity must be remedied—but how? The oldest, wisest and fastest Brahmin said that the head guru of the low-caste temple should be made supervisor of the temple roads kept up for the benefit of all pilgrims. Many murmured that a post of honor and profit should go to the rival shrine, but when the priest added that the road tax should be raised from three rupees per annum to five, a smile stole round the circle of listening faces. So the increased tax was called Skrit-tax, after the name of the chief idol of the popular temple; the priest thereof was sent round to collect the five rupees, and became more and more unpopular, year by year. The offerings at his shrine diminished till only his salary as tax-collector remained; the roads were no better, but the people paid the increased tax in the name of Skrit, the goddess of the deserted shrine, and the Brahmins divided the surplus. The moral is not given along with this story, but it is not too hard to find.

It is not the burden of taxation that has proved injurious to the industries of British Columbia so much as the lying and manipulations of so-called promoters in Great Britain. These are the influences which have proved a curse in the past. No industry is taxed until it is well able to bear taxation. Some men have become millionaires and many rich through the exploitation of our wealth although our existence may be said only to have commenced. It is the promoters and the beneficiaries who are always crying out that we must not discourage capital or "kill the goose that lays the golden egg." No; we must patiently shoulder the load of taxation, "for development purposes" and smile as the deones increase and multiply in our midst.

The report that an armistice has been declared in South Africa may prove to be true, although it seems hardly probable that any terms will be accorded to De Wet after his barbarous actions in the field. The treatment proposed to be meted out to the Boers generally must be admitted to be generous in the extreme. They will practically all be set up in business again; thus a precedent will be created as to the treatment of a conquered people.

Get the Duke of York to open the Victoria agricultural exhibition. This is a pointer for the committee. It will assure the success of the show.

TRIALS OF A TWIN.

In form and feature, face and limb, I grew so like my brother, That folks got taking me for him. And each one for the other, It puzzled all our kith and kin.

It reached a fearful pitch, For one of us was born a twin, And not a soul knew which, One day, to make the matter worse, Before we were washed by nurse, We got completely mixed.

And thus, you see, by fate's decree, Or rather nurse's whim, My brother John got christened me And I got christened John.

This fatal likeness ever dogged Our footsteps when at school, And I was always getting forged When John turned out the fool. I put this question fruitlessly To everyone I knew: "What would you do if you were me? To prove that you were you?"

Our close resemblance turned the tide Of our domestic life, For somehow my intended bride Became my brother's wife, In fact, year after year the same Absurd mistake went on, And when I died my neighbors came And buried brother John.

INFORMATION ABOUT CANADA.
Mail and Empire.

English school children having been supplied with information about Canada have been invited to write competitive essays about the country. Some of the youthful productions are very good. One, coming to a review, James Johnson has made of them, tell some queer stories. One child, a twelve-year-old, furnishes this novel information: "Manitoba is west of the Rocky Mountains; 'Whinip' is noted for its scenery; 'Ottawa is situated on the St. Lawrence.' Another, after contrasting the inhabitants of Canada to-day with those of the early days, says: "But quite different are the lives of Canadians now. The majority of them, the farmers, living quiet, shapely lives, full of fun, and always ready to help each other. Perhaps they were once poor orphan children sent from a school to earn their own living." One juvenile essayist declares that cricket is one of our popular winter sports, and that Canadians are red. Still another says Canadians look miserable in summer, but in winter we devote ourselves to sports. Evidently the spread of information about Canada is needed.

WORLD'S BRIDGE-BUILDING RECORD.

The bridge record, held by a British firm, has been beaten by another British firm, by the dispatch of a new steel bridge to Lagos, from Liverpool. The contract was placed by the crown agents with the Waples Foundry Company on November 10th, and in nine weeks every span, every girder, was ready. This eclipses the record of the Midlands firm, which constructed the Tugela bridge, by three weeks. The bridge, which is entirely of steel, is 520 feet long, and built in six spans, three of the lattice girder type, each 100 feet in length, and three of the beam girder type, each 100 feet in length. The bridge is to be built over a tributary of the Niger at Abokuta. In addition, a footbridge runs parallel on either side of the rail.

SPRING CLEANING

Buy a Broom or Carpet Sweeper; also

Modern Fenders

and Fire Sets

At Rock Bottom Prices.

Deaville, Sons & Co.,

IMPORTERS,

Grocers and Provision Merchants.

Hillside Avenue and First St.

TELE. 324.

To Build Without Aid

Report That C. P. R. Will Construct Coast-Kootenay Road on These Terms.

Mr. Martin Scores the Vancouver Deputation—Mr. Turner's Assurance.

Railway matters occupied the place of prominence this morning about the lobbies and corridors of the legislative buildings. Interest was excited early in the forenoon by the rumor, believed to be authentic, that the C. P. R. had made an offer to the executive to construct the Coast-Kootenay road without any subsidy. It was felt that this would make matters very serious for rival roads if the big railway would agree to carry out this obligation within a specified time. Some alleged that this they offered to do; while others were of the opinion that the proposition did not contain such a proposal.

The room for receiving deputations was crowded with delegates from Vancouver, Dr. Carroll, H. E. Gilles, James Webster, E. C. Gargill, Otto Macfarland, Chas. L. Queen, C. N. Davidson, A. E. Shelton, J. F. Redwood, J. D. Beddoe, A. Prescott, T. R. E. McInnes, J. Duff, Stuart, H. H. Layfield, W. A. Campbell, W. M. Brewer, T. J. Smith, M. S. Rose, Wm. Murray, J. W. F. McFarlane and Capt. S. F. McKenzie, forming a deputation from that city to press for the immediate construction of an independent and competitive line from the Coast to Kootenay. They were accompanied by Major Scott and Ald. Kerr of New Westminster.

The full executive, with the exception of the Premier, who was engaged with another deputation, received them, and the urgency of the road and the advisability of making it independent of the C. P. R. was urged by Messrs. Gilles, Redwood, Murray, Brewer, McLeod, Shelton. Almost all of the speakers urged the taking up of the V. V. & E. charter, and a number of them made references to injustice done that company by the abolition of the charter.

Mr. Martin asked leave to say a few words. He lectured the delegation roundly for embodying in the resolution a reflection upon himself, and mixing it up with promoting the interests of the railway people. The charge that he had abandoned a subsidy to the V. V. & E. was absolutely false. There was no subsidy to that corporation but to Mackenzie & Mann. His government had abandoned the subsidy because he did not believe that such a bonus. The citizens of Victoria, he added, should not be bamboozled into coming here to put money into anyone's pockets. What was the V. V. & E. ever done? Had they ever spent a dollar on the enterprise? He favored the construction of the road but objected most strongly to mixing up the interests of promoters with reflections on himself because he tried to preserve the interests of the province.

Mr. Turner, in reply to the deputation, thanked them for placing the matter so clearly before the government. He thought also that Mr. Martin ought to be thankful for the opportunity of delivering such an able defence of his railway policy. He could not promise the deputation a reply for a few days. A subsidy government proposed to retain the control of the freight and passenger rates, and to reduce them to a reasonable figure, commensurate with the profits and operation of the road. He hoped, also, to be able to go further and to secure for the province a portion of the earnings of the road.

UP LATE NIGHTS, endless engagements, generally run down? Take "The D. & L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil." It will tone up your system and make you feel yourself again. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

Or races are held in many of the provincial districts of Germany. The entry fee for the race is very small, but each ox entered must be ridden by its owner. Furthermore, the rider is not allowed to have either whip or spur, and he must ride his animal bareback and depend entirely upon his voice to guide the beast. It is here that the skill of the rider comes into play, as everything depends upon the training of the ox and the ability of the owner to direct its movements, despite the distracting noises of the other competitors and spectators. As the oxen do not race on a course, it is no easy matter to direct them. The rider who can force his lumbering steed to go in a straight line is certain to win.

TEAS

FROM THE MILDST CEYLON TO THE STRONGEST INDIAN. PRICES TO SUIT ALL POCKETS.

Choice Potatoes, per sack, \$1.10

2 Star Flour, per sack, 1.10

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THE TIMELY REMEDY TELLS

Have you? In case of sudden illness on the part of any member of your family or your neighbor, could you be of use? We have the leading lines of all the purest drugs made, and you are wise to obtain your remedies here. For coughs try

BOWEN'S BRONCHIAL SALAM.

Bowen's Drug Store
OPEN ALL THE TIME.
28 GOVERNMENT ST., NEAR YATES ST.

First Excursion of the Season to Phillips'

To get one of these new ties, just in. Remember the place when you want any Underwear, Sox, Shirts, or anything in Men's Furnishings and Hats.

PHILLIPS'

OPPOSITE R. C. MARKET. 104 GOVERNMENT ST., ADELPHI BLOCK.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report: Published by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, March 13.—5 a. m.—Abnormally high barometric pressure covers the Pacific slope and northeastward to the Canadian Territories, while east of Manitoba there is a storm area which has caused light snow in the latter province and heavy falls further to the northwest. Battledore reports over two feet during the last 48 hours. Rain has fallen on the Lower Mainland and the Washington and Oregon coasts, elsewhere the weather has been generally fair throughout the Pacific slope.

Forecast.
For 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Thursday. Victoria and vicinity—Fresh winds, mostly easterly, generally fair and cool. Lower Mainland—Moderate to fresh winds, mostly easterly, generally fair and cool.

Reports.
Victoria—Barometer, 30.44; temperature, 42; minimum, 42; wind, 8 miles E.; rain, trace; weather, cloudy.
New Westminster—Barometer, 30.46; temperature, 38; minimum, 36; wind, 4 miles E.; rain, .20; weather, cloudy.
Kamloops—Barometer, 30.26; temperature, 38; minimum, 36; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.
San Francisco—Barometer, 30.38; temperature, 50; minimum, 46; wind, 4 miles N.; weather, clear.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

Try new White Label Blue Ribbon Tea.
IVORY SOAP at Jameson's, 33 Fort Street.

Free Delivery of Bicycle Repairs Work. Rambler Cycles. Weiler Bros.

A ride down Ilfracombe Incline on the front of an engine at "Searchlight" to-night.

You will find it in the B. C. Guide; 50 per copy, 50c per year, in all book stores in B. C.

The chief commissioner of lands and works is having a survey made of the proposed extension of the beach drive from Oak Bay to Cadboro Bay.

A Court of Revision and Appeal to hear any complaints respecting the register of voters for the city of Victoria will be held by Harvey Coombe, collector of votes, at the court house on May 6th.

On Friday, the 22nd, Noble Grand G. M. Johnson, of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, will pay his regular official visit to the city, and a meeting of the different orders of I. O. O. F. of Victoria will be held. From here Mr. Johnson will go to Duncan.

The historical branch of the National History Society are turning their attention to settling the spelling of geographical names in the province. They are seeking to arrive at an accurate spelling of the various names, with the object of making that spelling official. At present they are considering the matter of names at or near Glacier station, on the C. P. R.; the final decision will be referred to the Dominion geographical board.

The addition to the freight shed at the B. & N. depot, which was found necessary on account of the increased amount of freight to be handled now that the C. P. R. send their freight over that line, has almost been completed. It is the intention to move the office permanently from the present location to the old Puget Sound Tugboat Co.'s office, Store street, on the completion of the addition.

A Good Seller

And a great healer for all lung trouble is Dr. Williams' English Cough Cure, and instant relief for all coughs and colds. 50c a bottle. F. W. FAWCETT & CO., 40 GOVERNMENT ST.

The evidence of the first mate of the bark Senator in the police court yesterday was to the effect that the rigging having been overhauled at Callao was in first class condition. He said the ship was the tightest wooden vessel he had ever shipped on. Mr. Powell, on behalf of the captain, expressed a readiness to have the ship surveyed. Magistrate Hall pointed out that under section 436 of the Merchant Shipping Act a survey could be ordered if the men applied for it. The men retired to consult in the matter, and agreed to apply for a survey upon condition that they might be represented on the ship while the survey is being made. The act provides that in case the ship is found in an unworthy condition the costs shall fall upon the master or owner of the ship. If found seaworthy the costs come out of the men's wages. Upon resuming this afternoon the police magistrate announced that he had chosen Capt. Chas. E. Clarke, harbor master and port warden, to make the survey.

CONCERT, DRILL HALL.

But what has that to do with groceries? Nothing, only we wish to call your attention to the bargains we are offering in that line.

ROLLED OATS, 10c. MILK, per tin, 10c. CORN AND BEANS, 3 tins, 20c. SUGAR, 36 lbs., \$1.00. All kinds of Salt and Smoked Fish in stock.

E. B. Jones, FAMILY GROCER,
COR. COOK AND NORTH PARK STS.

SEED POTATOES

We Have a Shipment of
EARLY ROSE
From Ashcroft, a very fine sample; also a quantity of
BONAPARTE POTATOES
Good for Table or Seed.

JOHNS BROS.

259 Douglas Street.

Commission Is Open

Preliminary Session Held This Morning—Arrangements for Taking of Evidence.

List of Questions on Which Information is Desired—Examination This Afternoon.

The Royal commission, appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the subject of Chinese and Japanese immigration held its first session in the public works department in the post office building this morning. The president of the commission, R. C. Clute, K. C., a gentleman eminently qualified to head so important a body, presided, the other commissioners being D. K. Munn, of New Westminster and Chris. Foley, of Rossland, with F. J. Deane, secretary, and A. Hope Crawford, chief stenographer of the courts of Ontario, who is a brother of Mrs. Geo. Herd, of this city.

There were also present Mayor Hayward, representing the city, Dr. Fagan, of the provincial board of health; J. D. McNiven for the Trades and Labor Council; J. A. Grant, representing the Merchant Tailors' Association; Robt. Cassidy and C. O'Brien on behalf of the local Japanese residents; and J. M. Bradburn, representing the local Chinese.

The session was primarily of a preliminary character, in which the nature of the inquiry was outlined and arrangements made for the taking of evidence which it is expected will commence this afternoon. It was observed, however, that the provincial government was not represented this morning, although the time and place of the meeting had been announced several occasions in the public press.

In opening the commission Mr. Clute gave a brief history of the question of Oriental immigration. He explained that it was in consequence of a commission appointed in 1884 that the Dominion parliament passed an act in 1885 imposing a head tax of \$50 on every Chinese entering this country. In 1891 representations were made by the provincial government and various organizations asking that the tax be increased. Representations were also made to the Dominion government in 1893, 1895, 1897 and 1899. In 1900 the government, in consequence of a petition from the British Columbia provincial legislature, increased the tax to \$100.

The commission was appointed to investigate this subject thoroughly, and the speaker promised everyone who desires, the fullest opportunity of giving information. The commission expected support and assistance from the government and city, and he felt sure this would be given. There will be no limitation in the evidence to be taken, having knowledge will be rendered the fullest opportunity of giving evidence, and the commission will endeavor to meet the convenience of those who are unable to leave their occupations in time to attend the sessions.

Mr. Clute emphasized the importance of eliminating hearsay evidence. The opinion of the people at large on the subject was quite patent, through the petitions from the local legislature and organizations of various kinds. But what the commission desired to obtain were the facts on which this opinion was based. In eliciting evidence the commissioners wanted as near as possible a picture of the Chinese mode of living; whether they are desirous of building up the country, or whether those who are naturalized have any regard or affection for its institutions.

He then read the following list of questions on which information is desired:

1. The number of Chinese and Japanese in British Columbia.

2. What has been the annual immigration since 1884?

3. From what class in China and Japan are they principally drawn, and what was their condition before coming here?

4. What is their character for honesty; obedience, diligence, thrift, sobriety and morality, and keeping of contracts?

5. How many are engaged in: (a) The fisheries; (b) the mines; (c) the lumber business; (d) manufactures; (e) farming and market gardening; (f) domestic service; (g) other callings?

6. What is the difference in wages paid to Chinese and Japanese, and to the wages of white men in the same trade or calling?

7. Has any industry been called into existence by reason of their presence; and, if so, what industry, and how?

8. Is there any industry dependent upon their labor for its continuance; and, if so, what industry, and why?

9. How do they come, and under what terms?

10. What proportion bring their wives, or marry here, or attend school or churches, or become Christians?

11. What is their standard of living, compared with that of the white population—clothing, food, rent, etc.?

12. What is their moral and physical condition, their habits of cleanliness, and attention to sanitary regulations?

13. Do they live in different parts of the city, or in aggregations?

14. What effect has their residence in any place on the price of property in that locality?

15. What proportion live in separate houses and have families?

16. How many Chinese and Japanese women are there in this province; and for what purpose and under what terms were they brought here?

17. Are men and women brought here under similar or other contracts? What is their form and effect?

18. How many Chinese companies or other associations are there; what is their object? How do they affect immigration? Have the "Six Companies" branches in British Columbia?

19. Do Chinese or Japanese immigrants take any interest in our laws and institutions? What proportion build up this country and become permanent citizens or residents?

20. Do they learn our language, customs, habits of living, and show signs of their eventually assimilating and becoming an integral part of our race and nation, as Europeans do?

Christie's Biscuits and Cakes

Full Line, via Overland Route.
Just received this morning. Also nice assortment of
ROBERTSON'S CANDIES.
ERSKINE, WALL & CO.,
THE LEADING GROCERS

Coughs and Colds

Can be quickly cured by taking Pulmo-Lo-Cough Cure.

HALL & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
Clarence Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

upon their labor for its continuance; and, if so, what industry, and why?

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21. How have workmen been affected by Chinese and Japanese immigrants respectively?

22. How has Chinese and Japanese immigration affected white immigration?

23. What proportion of Chinese and Japanese return to their own country, and what proportion of their earnings do they take with them? Do they enrich or impoverish this country?

24. Are the Chinese and Japanese a menace to health? And, if so, in what way?

25. Has trade and commerce between China and Japan been affected by Chinese and Japanese immigration? And how would restrictive or prohibitive measures affect it?

26. The effect of unlimited Chinese and Japanese immigration upon the country?

27. As to the sufficiency of white labor to supply the demands of the country?

28. The criminal class amongst Chinese and Japanese as compared with the white population; the nature of the offenses; the number of convictions, etc.?

29. The relative amount of taxes paid, compared with their earning power?

30. With whom do the Chinese and Japanese trade; and to what extent does the country benefit thereby? And what proportion of their earnings do they send or take out of the country?

31. What proportion speak English, and read and write English?

32. Do you make any distinction between Chinese and Japanese immigrants?

33. Do you favor restriction or prohibition of this class of immigrants?

34. How do you propose to prohibit with the existing treaties in force?

The commission was then declared open.

J. M. Bradburn informed the commission that he had been retained to represent the Chinese at the instance of the Chinese Board of Trade. He stated that the local Chinese were most anxious to the assistance within their power. He would endeavor to elicit all information possible.

He pointed out, however, that it was impossible to ignore the fact that the commission was sitting in judgment on the question of the undesirability of the Mongolian population, for if complaints had not been lodged the present commission would not have been appointed.

Therefore, to some extent, the Chinese and Japanese will have to answer, as it were, some evidence suggesting that they were not desirable here, and he asked that evidence of this character be received first. The Chinese and Japanese might then have an opportunity of replying.

Mr. Clute explained that evidence bearing on the entire subject may be received at any time.

It would be impossible to fix the time, and while it was desirable to have one phase dealt with first, no evidence will be excluded. The function of the commission was to obtain facts.

Mayor Hayward, on behalf of the city, and J. D. McNiven, for the labor organization, offered the commission all the assistance in their power.

Mr. Clute expressed his disappointment that the provincial government was not represented; but Mr. Bradburn explained that the legislators were very busy at this time, and the meetings of a number of private bills committees made it impossible for some of them to leave.

Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer, after paying a high tribute to the commission, expressed his regret at the absence on the board of a medical man who could deal with the sanitary aspect authoritatively. He considered this question probably the most important of all, and would do all in his power to aid the commission, but he regretted that among thirty-four questions there was only one referring to the health aspect.

Mr. Clute pointed out that sanitation was a general term, and was absolutely open to inquiry. As regards the question of appointment of an expert to the

THE WESTSIDE

Corner Government and Fort Streets - 12th March, Victoria, 1901

A SPECIAL SHIPMENT OF

Ripley's Serges

IN BLACK AND NAVY

Ripley's Serges are famous the world over, nothing better or more serviceable has yet come from the loom. We have been successful in securing three cases of this splendid material, which we will put on sale tomorrow and the following days at these very special prices:

Black or Navy Serges

10 pieces Black or Navy Serge (Ripley's), 48 inches wide, heavy make, very special for dress skirts. 75c yard

8 pieces Extra Heavy Black or Navy Serge (Ripley's), 56 inches wide, fine or medium wale, splendid value at \$1.25. Special price, \$1.00 yard

Queenly Styles in Wash Fabrics

These fluffy dainty things are here in such numbers as to make a specially strong showing to-morrow. New Maltese Muslin, New Alsace Grenadines, New Verona Gauzes, New Camille Muslins, New Belgian Gauzes, New French Batiste, New Lace Grenadines, New Swiss Grenadines.

Write for Samples. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

THE HUTCHESON CO., LTD., VICTORIA.

When a Thing Strikes You

You need not always feel hurt. We have some elegant lines in wash, the prices of which we know will strike the thrifty housewife right. We quote this week:

CEYLON BLEND, IN 1 lb. PACKAGES Regular 40c, at \$.35
FINEST PACKLIN CONGOU, IN 5 lb. BOXES, Regular \$1.00, at \$.75
FINEST PACKLIN CONGOU, IN 10 lb. BOXES, Regular \$2.00, at \$ 1.50
OUR CEYLON BLEND Regular 35c, at \$.30
Always on hand Wellington, Dettie or Eden Bank Butter, also Lipton's and Armour's Ham and Bacon.

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.,
39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET

Three Things Thought of when buying Spring Clothing

To Suit the FORM
To Suit the TASTE
To Suit the PURSE

So that we might be able to completely satisfy our customers. Every one of our Ready-to-Wear Garments bears the stamp of the experienced tailor in fit and finish. Our range of patterns is so large that we feel bold enough to say we can suit any taste. Our prices. No other house in the province can offer better value for your money, whether you invest \$20 in a suit or \$5.

Special bargains this week in Men's Pants. See our \$2 hne.

Are correctly shown here this season. We do not believe it possible to get together a more comprehensive line. Buyers can with confidence slip in here and be fitted, slip out again and feel satisfied that for cut, fit, trimmings and general style the suit they buy at

\$12, \$14, \$16 or \$18

Cannot be bettered. Our line embraces:

FANCY WORSTEDS, CLAY WORSTEDS, WORSTED SERGES, IMPORTED TWEEDS, and CANADIAN TWEEDS.

W. G. Cameron

VICTORIA'S CHEAPEST CASH CLOTHING,
55 JOHNSON STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS
Springtime is coming, and with it comes house cleaning. THE SANITARY FEATHER RENOVATOR is now ready to turn out first-class work at short notice, and all feathers sent in to be cleaned will receive careful and prompt attention. We also repair mattresses, lounge, easy chairs, take awnings and do carpet cleaning and laying at reasonable rates.

B. DEACON,
Cor. Fort and Blanchard.
Tel. 302.

SEEDS
The best varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds on the market, in bulk, for farm or garden. All perfectly fresh.

JAY & CO.,
113 BROAD STREET.

Removal Notice
The Inverlath Nursery have removed their Flower Store from 30 Government street to 41 Fort street (Thos. S. Fitcher's Japanese store).

EDW. ALEX. WALLACE,
Inverlath Nursery.

NOLTE
GLASSES ADJUSTED. EYES TESTED FREE.
FORT ST.

Fletcher Bros.,
93 GOVERNMENT STREET.

BUSINESS CHANGE
Having purchased the business of the Dominion Bakery from Blaquiere & Hagarty, 22 Cook street, we beg to solicit a continuance of the past patronage.

A. COOMBS.
Only No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat flour used.

Watson & Hall,
FAMILY GROCERS,
55 YATES ST.
TEL. 448.

Best Double Screened Household Coal
\$6.50 Per Ton Delivered Weight Guaranteed.
HALL & WALKER,
109 Government St. Phone 63.

Flower and Garden SEEDS
Fresh and reliable. Our art collection of Flower Seeds, 6 packages for 25c, is worth a trial.

Flower and Garden SEEDS
Fresh and reliable. Our art collection of Flower Seeds, 6 packages for 25c, is worth a trial.

March Weather

Induces COUGHS and COLDS
**LONDON HOSPITAL
COUGH CURE**

Is the sovereign remedy. 50c per bottle.

John Cochrane,
CHEMIST. Sole Manufacturer.
N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

Against Heavy Odds

The Small Garrison at Modderfontein Held Out For Two Days.

Clever Manoeuvres By Colonial Troops—Little Band Forced to Surrender.

Details have come to hand of several spirited engagements in South Africa which have hitherto been referred to but briefly, if at all. The attack on the outpost at Modderfontein, it appears, was of the most determined description, and the small garrison, which consisted chiefly of South Wales Borderers, did not surrender for two days.

The enemy were repeatedly repulsed. The little garrison, whose water supply had been cut off by the Boers, fought pluckily, when they were compelled to surrender to the overwhelming force of the enemy. The British casualties were nine officers and men killed, and 17 wounded. It is impossible to estimate the Boer loss, but from all accounts it was heavy. Our men

Disabled Their Maxims before surrendering. It is stated that Dr. Walker, who was amongst the killed, had received three bullet wounds, but was finally dispatched by a Boer, who battered in his skull with a stone. A Port Elizabeth dispatch gives particulars of the capture of a small force of West Australians and dragoons by Commandant Krutzinger.

The force numbered only twenty-seven men all told, consisting of twelve dragoons, twelve Australians, and three Cape police, under the command of Captain Oliver. They were carrying dispatches from Colonel Haig to Colonel Lowe, at Spoorfontein. They detained in the neighborhood of Ballast, and shortly afterwards sighted a small body of Boers. The recognition was mutual, and both forces cast about for the best position for defence. To the rear of the Boers was a fairly high kopje, and on this they fell back, while the British seized two smaller and more exposed kopjes north of the main. The Boers tried to execute a flanking movement, but this was frustrated by the bravery of four Australians.

The Boers then began a wider detour, by which they succeeded in completely surrounding the gallant little band, and gradually

Closing Upon Them. Hitherto only one man, Trooper Campbell, had been wounded. The fight raged fiercely, and the rattle of small arms was terrible, but the Boers were afraid to close up and the excitement therefore lasted the whole afternoon. The amount of ammunition expended was very large.

Just before sunset a body of Boers, estimated at 300, opened a terrific fire upon the two kopjes held by the British. It was soon apparent that this outburst was intended to cover a cavalry movement, for about two hundred men were seen to be charging the British positions. Owing to the fire to which they were exposed, the gallant little band could not move to help themselves, until the enemy's horsemen were close upon them, but not one thought of surrendering. Three dragoons were killed outright, and eventually the men were all overpowered and captured.

The Boers, who complimented the men on the stand they had made, repeatedly asked why they had not surrendered when they found themselves surrounded, as others had done. They were told that the men were

Not of the Surrendering Order. The Boers admitted five killed, one of whom was shot by Captain Oliver at five yards distance.

The prisoners, as usual, were stripped of their arms and the little ammunition they had. The Boers retained the latest and most serviceable rifles and broke their own, which were inferior. Most of our men, however, had drawn the bolts and thrown them away. After the Boers had marched their prisoners three miles under escort, Krutzinger personally ordered their release, telling them to go back to their wounded and not to be caught again. The men got away as quickly as possible.

A correspondent with Col. De Lisle in Cape Colony writes: Since my last dispatch Colonel De Lisle has continued his journey toward Calcutta, passing through terribly bare country with very little water. On the 4th Feb. the force marched 30 miles and found the expected watering place, but it was useless, owing to a dam having burst. Yesterday the column marched off early and arrived at nightfall at a farm 12 miles south of the pass to which the road to Calcutta leads. On our right the rugged range of the Roggeveld seemed to bar our passage, and in front the pass was reported to be held by the enemy. To force a passage would have entailed a great loss, and Colonel De Lisle therefore decided to make a wide flanking

movement, choosing for the purpose the New South Wales Mounted Rifles, under Captain Bennett, who commanded. A portion of the Irish Yeomanry marched from camp at 11 o'clock last night, accompanied by a local guide, with orders to place themselves within the pass and prevent the exit of the Boers.

The march of Captain Bennett's command was a really splendid performance. The ground covered was rugged in the extreme, and had hitherto been considered quite impassable, but the horses of the Australian Yeomanry surmounted all difficulties. Several horses fell and rolled over the precipitous ground, which rose 2,000 feet above the road. In one case ten men ascended the precipitous face of a mountain over 5,000 feet high.

BRITAIN'S BUDGET.
Chancellor of Exchequer's Statement Will Probably Show Deficit of £54,000,000.
(Associated Press.)
London, March 13.—With the naval estimate presented in the House of Commons yesterday evening, the budget for the coming year shows an expenditure of upwards of £181,000,000, against £150,000,000 for last year. Unless the revenue is increased the statement of the exchequer, which will show a deficit of nearly £54,000,000, the largest ever estimated.

The House of Commons to-day, by a vote of 250 to 163, defeated the second reading of the Congested Districts (Ireland) Bill, one of the main features of which was the appointment of a board with power to bring about the compulsory purchase of land. The chief secretary for Ireland, Mr. Wyndham, opposed the measure.

FLOOD AT TOLEDO.
Manufacturers Have Been Compelled to Suspend Work.
(Associated Press.)
Toledo, Ohio, March 13.—Business along the water front is practically suspended to-day, the Maumee river, gorged by ice, having run over its banks on both the east and west sides of the city. Only one of the seven elevators is in operation. Manufacturers on Water street, the thoroughfare next to the waterfront, closed down yesterday afternoon. Hundreds of teams are at work removing goods from the various warehouses and stores that are threatened by the rising water. There is no immediate prospect of the water receding. The lake shore bridge, connecting the east side with the yards leading to the Union depot, is in so much danger that the company has had it strapped to the shore by stout cables.

GO BACK ON LEADER.
"Home Defenders" Refuse to Be Dictated to by Mrs. Carrie Nation.
(Associated Press.)
Topeka, Kas., March 13.—Mrs. Carrie Nation called a meeting of the "Home Defenders" last night to settle on a candidate for mayor against the one nominated at the Republican primaries last Saturday. They refused to be dictated to in the matter, and shortly told Mrs. Nation as she made a talk to them in which she called them "lars and devils." The "Defenders" then repudiated Mrs. Nation.

THE TIEN TSIN INCIDENT.
(Associated Press.)
London, March 13.—The afternoon papers express some alarm over the friction which has arisen at Tien Tsin between the British and the Russians over a piece of land alleged to have belonged to the railway company for some years, which they consider may possibly lead to unpleasant complications. They think the incident proves that the harmony of the nations is liable at any moment to be disturbed.

WALL STREET.
(Associated Press.)
New York, March 13.—The southwestern bituminous coal carrying roads were in special demand at the opening, and the gains reached a point in a number of cases. The Toledo, St. Louis and Western and the St. Louis and San Francisco stocks were notably strong. The dealings were large and well distributed. The stock market opened strong.

KING OSCAR AS ARBITRATOR.
(Associated Press.)
New York, March 13.—Germany's responsibility for the troubles that occurred in Samoa two years ago and resulted in the killing of American and British officers and men, and the partition of the Samoan islands, will be determined by King Oscar of Norway and Sweden, according to a report to the Herald from Washington.

THE FRENCH DUEL.
(Associated Press.)
Paris, March 13.—In the arrangements for the duel between M. Paul Desportes and M. Andre Buffet, lots have been drawn for the selection of weapons and choice of position by the gentlemen having charge of the affair. In each M. De Cassagne, representing M. Buffet, won the choice.

STABBED TO DEATH.
(Associated Press.)
Buffalo, N. Y., March 13.—Nichole Gutridge, a laborer, was stabbed to death this afternoon on the sidewalk in front of 228 Carroll street, by Mella de Moreno, the result of a quarrel over a woman. The murderer was arrested.

MASSACRE STORY DENIED.
(Associated Press.)
Vienna, March 13.—There is no truth in the report circulated by a news agency in the United States that Turkish troops have massacred 600 Macedonians.

NINE TIMES OUT OF TEN Pain-Killer will be found to fill your needs as a household remedy. Used as a liniment for stiffness and taken internally for all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes. 25c and 50c.

—Have you seen the new programme at "Searchlight," showing King Edward VII?

COMING IN OCTOBER.

The Duke and Duchess of York to Visit Victoria.

When the House met this afternoon Premier Dunsgrub read the following telegram from Col. Prior:

"Definitely settled that Duke and Duchess of York will visit Victoria and other coast cities in October."
Loud applause followed the reading of the message.

Personal.

Capt. Sutherland, of the hark Senator, who arrived in the Royal Roads from Wel-Hat-Wet this morning, after a voyage lasting 35 days, enjoys that boyhood's past port, Shanghai and Hongkong. Great Britain will have placed on the Asiatic coast 1,000,000 tons of coal. Naval supplies, including guns, ammunition, etc., are continually being landed, and although there were no immediate prospects of war the preparations for such were most ominous. Capt. Sutherland says that there is now a force of 3,000 men at Wel-Hat-Wet, but this number, now that the Pekin troubles are over, or practically so, will be reduced to a permanent force of 500 men.

Among the passengers for the Sound per steamer Schone last night were Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, C. Rose, W. J. Gage and daughter, G. W. Marshall, R. A. Johnston, Mrs. W. R. Durant.

W. Bonthebe, the canneryman, who spent a few days in the city, left for Ketchikan yesterday.

A. G. H. Potts returned from the Sound by the Schone yesterday.

E. A. Morris, the tobaccoist, was a passenger inward by the Schone yesterday.

N. Sablin and wife returned home by the Schone yesterday.

G. A. Carlson, of the C. P. N. Co., left by the Schone last night for a brief business visit to Seattle.

The Universal Brotherhood lodge held a musical and social entertainment last night in their hall in the Williams block. A most enjoyable evening was spent. Next month the members of the Universal Brotherhood contemplate giving a Greek symposium, hoping in this way to awaken an interest in the great work of the Universal Brotherhood organization.

—King Edward VII at "Searchlight" to-night.

A government caucus was held last night, when it is understood the question of the government attitude toward Lynn Canal Railway charter was discussed. It is probable they will take the same stand as last year, until they learn of the attitude of the Dominion government towards these charters.

On Friday evening next a meeting of the Veterans' Association will be held in the Pioneer hall. W. Davis, who was a member of the Northwest Mounted Police when that force was first organized, will read a paper on his experiences. An excellent musical programme will then be rendered.

Look elsewhere for the new programme at "Searchlight."

R. C. Cycles & Supply Co., 91 Government street, have just received their first consignment of 1901 bicycles, consisting of the Iver Johnson, Tribune and Gordon. For quality, durability and price these wheels cannot be surpassed. See adv. in another column.

The private bills committee this morning passed a petition for leave to present a petition for the Yale and Northern railway.

The railway committee this morning and will report the preamble of the Chilkat & Klaskan Railway Bill.

Look elsewhere for the new programme at "Searchlight."

HEARING COMPLETELY RESTORED.
Cataract caused the deafness, but Japanese Cataract Cure cured the cataract, stayed all inflammation and restored the hearing after physicians in Toronto and Winnipeg failed.

Mr. D. N. Spencer, 11 Coolmine Ave., Toronto, writes: "For over twelve years I have suffered from cataract, which, in spite of doctoring with specialists in Toronto and Winnipeg, became worse, until finally my hearing became much affected. About a year ago I procured a sample of Japanese Cataract Cure, and used it in accordance with the directions. I am now completely free from cataract, and my hearing has also been restored. I can heartily recommend it." All druggists, 50 cents. Write for book on Cataract and Deafness. Free. Griffiths and Macpherson Co., Limited, 121 Church street, Toronto.

OCCUPYING NEW CLUB ROOMS.
This evening at 8 o'clock the Fernwood Y. M. A. will hold their weekly tournament in their new club room, at the end of the Spring Ridge car line. All members are invited to be present.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

BIRTHS.
MICHELL.—On the 12th inst., at 85 Superior street, the wife of G. T. Michell, of a son.

DIED.
CAMERON.—At the family residence, No. 170 Yates street, on the 11th instant, Annie, the beloved wife of Colin Cameron, a native of Victoria, B. C., aged 42 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence as above on Thursday afternoon at 2:30 p. m.

Patersons please accept this intimation. PATTERSON.—At Vancouver, on March 10th, Isabella, beloved wife of Frank Patterson, aged 37 years.

MILLAN.—At St. Luke's hospital, Vancouver, on March 8th, D. A. McMillan, of Lulu Island.

Granite and Marble Works
74 and 76 View Street
For Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Carvings, and all kinds of cut stone work at bed rock prices.
JOS. E. PHILLIPS.

JONES, CRANE & CO.

We are instructed by Mrs. Cochenour to sell without reserve by

Public Auction

At her residence, 151 View street,
2 p. m. Friday, March 15th

Very choice and almost new

Household Furniture

Comprising: FINELY SUPERIOR ORGAN; Ash Lounge; Polished Oak Table; Cherry and Maple Rockers; Bamboo Music Rack; Ex. Dining Table; Dining Chairs; Tapestry and other Carpets; Curtains and Poles; Linoleum; Oilcloth; Dinner and Tea Service (67 pieces); Lamps; SLENDID SINGER SEWING MACHINE (cost \$70); Bedroom Suits (in Maple and Ash); Woven Wire Spring Box and Wool Top Mattress; Toilet Sets; REGAL PERFECTION RANGE (cost \$65); Kitchen Tables and Chairs; Kitchen Utensils; 50 feet Garden Hose; Lawn Mower; Croquet Set, etc. Terms Cash.

JONES, CRANE & CO.,
Dominion Government Auctioneers.
P. R.—On view Thursday afternoon and morning of sale.

The Dominion Government Steamer
"VIGILANT"

Will be sold by

AUCTION

At the City Mart, 73 Yates Street,
11 a.m. (prompt) Friday, March 15

Tel. 234. Terms Cash.

JONES, CRANE & CO.,
Dominion Government Auctioneers.

B. H. Hurst & Co.

Stock Brokers and

Real Estate Agents.

OUR RATES OF COMMISSION:

Selling or buying Stocks under 5 cents per share, 5c. per share.
Selling or buying Stocks at 5 cents and under 10c., 10c. per share.
Selling or buying Stocks at 10 cents and under 20c., 20c. per share.
Selling or buying Stocks at 20 cents and under 40c., 40c. per share.
Selling or buying Stocks at 40 cents and under 60c., 60c. per share.
Selling or buying Stocks at 60 cents and under 80c., 80c. per share.
Selling or buying Stocks at 80 cents and under 100c., 100c. per share.
Any Information Cheerfully Given

TORONTO STOCK QUOTATIONS.

(Published by B. H. Hurst & Co., 35 Fort Street.)

	Asked.	Bid.
B. C. Gold Fields	3 1/2	3
Black Tail	12	9
Brandon & Golden Cr.	8	4 1/2
Canadian G. F. S.	7 1/2	6 1/2
Cariboo McKimney	3 1/2	2 1/2
Cariboo Hydraulic	1 00	1 50
Centre Star	1 10	10
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	80 00	70 00
California	5	4
Deer Trail Con.	3	2 1/2
Deepening Star	8	5
Fairview Corp.	3 1/2	2 1/2
Golden Star	4 1/2	3 1/2
Ghent	4 1/2	3 1/2
Iron Mask	38	32
Knob Hill	60	52
Granby Smelter	47 1/2	45
Montreal & London	4	4
Morning Glory	8	6 1/2
Morison	7 1/2	6
Noble Five	85	75
North Star	85	75
Old Ironworks	85	70
Oliver	12	10
Payne	45	40
Rambler Cariboo Cog.	20	27
Republic	38	30
Sierra Sovereign	5	3 1/2
Virtue	28	24
War Eagle Con.	42	37
Waterloo	3	2
White Bear	3 1/2	3 1/2
Winnipeg	7	6
Sullivan	12	8

Sales—Fairview, 500 at 3; Wonderful, 1,000 at 2 1/2; Cariboo McKimney, 1,000 at 3 1/2; 2,500 at 3 1/2; B. C. S., 10,000 at 7 1/2; Golden Star, 500 at 2 1/2.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

\$75 down and mortgage of \$475 will buy 1 lot on Parry St.

\$300 down and small monthly payment will buy 10 lots 10 roomed house and lot, 20x150.

\$750 will buy 2 corner lots on Oak Bay Ave. near Cadboro Bay road; \$40 cash, balance mortgage.

To let, on Esquimalt road, fine 8 roomed house, facing harbor, \$50.

\$1,500 will buy 6 roomed cottage and 2 lots fronting the Park; \$250 cash, balance on installments, 5 per cent.

\$500 will buy corner lot on Princess Ave. \$400 will buy lot on Chambers street.

35 FORT STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT—Two housekeeping rooms, every convenience, 45 View street.

LOST—Collie dog, yellowish brown, white breast. Reward, 123 Blanchard avenue. Any person harboring this dog will be prosecuted.

Cordwood Wanted.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 3 p. m. on Monday, the 25th inst., for 100 cords or more of good, straight, dry, red fir cordwood, cut 4 feet long, to be delivered and piled at the North Dairy Farm Pumping Station, to the satisfaction of the Water Commissioner of the city.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent.
City Hall, March 13th, 1901.

—St. Patrick's Day, which comes on the 17th of this month, will no doubt be celebrated by the children of "Dear old Ireland" in Victoria. For many years the St. Patrick's Day celebration has been celebrated, and next Saturday evening will be devoted to this purpose.

R. P. RITHET & CO. LD.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR

Caledonian Liqueur Whisky,

King William IV. V. O. P. Whisky,

Distillers' 20 Years Old Whisky,

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association,

Melcher's Canadian Hollands Gin,

Vve Clicquot Champagne,

Heidsieck's Dry Monopole Champagne,

Jos. E. Seagram's Canadian Rye Whisky,

Etc., Etc.

WE KEEP IN STOCK NEARLY EVERY KNOWN BRAND OF WHISKIES, BRANDIES, LIQUEURS, GINS, ETC.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONES.

Hello! Hello!! Hello!!!

The WRONG way to talk. The RIGHT way to talk.

Party Line Telephones at reduced rates. Call up "Central No. 500" and ask for terms and districts. Perfect service. Terms so moderate as to be within the reach of all. No installation charge, no advance payment

The Hinton Electric Co., Ltd.,
62 GOVERNMENT ST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

To enquire into Chinese and Japanese immigration, hold sittings daily until further notice, at the

Public Works Office
(Post Office Building),
Commencing at 10 a.m.

The Commission will be pleased to receive suggestions bearing upon the question from anyone. All parties interested are invited to communicate with the secretary, F. J. DEANE, District Hotel.

THE BEST OF THE BEST

Mackilligin's O. V. Scotch Whisky.

W. A. WARD

Sole Agent. Bank of Montreal Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.

DEALERS IN
HARDWARE.

Iron, Steel, Pipe Fittings, and Brass Goods. Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty. Metallic Shingles Siding, etc.

Wharf St. Victoria, B. C.

Which One?

Your experience with wheels will make you better able to understand what you want for this season. That's why we'd like to tell you about the

IVER JOHNSON, TRIUMPH, GENDRON OR ECLIPSE.

We know you'll appreciate these good policies—they have many. The new wheels are here now, and the new catalogue—get one.

B. C. Cycle and Supply Co.
96 GOVERNMENT STREET.

—Ladies, come and see the pretty Dunn adjustable Go-Carts at Weller's. They are the perfection baby carrier. New lot just arrived.

Buy The Times The Best Paper in the city. 75c per month, delivered.